Bombay Gazette.

Volume 34. Wednesday, June 18, 1823. No. 1724

Recorder's Court.

PLEA SIDE.

James Gathorne Remington, James Henry Crawford, Mathew Theodosius Dennis Devitre, and Mansfield Forbes, carrying on trade and business together in Copartnership at Bombay under the firm of Messrs. Remington, Crawford and Company.—Complainants,

vs.

Christopher Brown Boyce.—Defendant.

Sheriff's Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT on Friday next the 20th Instant, will be continued the sale by Public Outcry by the Sheriff of Bombay (under and by virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued in the above cause) at the said Defendant's Shop in the Fort.

Common Fowling Pieces, Coarse Cutlery, Candles, Gun Powder, Saddlery, Utensils in trade, Eight Hundred half Chests of Empty Bottles, &c.

TUESDAY 24TH INSTANT.

The remainder of China and English Plate, Jewellery, Plated Ware, Military Articles, Boots and Shoes, Blankets, Medicines, Perfumery, Hosiery, Stationary, Cutlery, Single Barrelled Guns, Nankeens, Bengal Table Cloths, and Towels, &c.

Catalogues may be had on the Premises.

H. GRAY.

Sheriff.

BOMBAY, 18th June 1823.

TWENTY-NINTH.

Calcutta Lottery.

MR. PRINSEP gives notice that in consequence of a rise in the price of Tickets at Calcutta, those remaining in his possession will be sold at 135 Rupees each.

Bombay, 4th June 1823.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT THEIR ROOMS,

On Wednesday the 9th Proximo,

AN INTIRE INVOICE OF

New Books,

CATALOGUES of the same will be circulated in the course of a few days.

N. B.—The Books are now on View.

Bombay, 18th June 1823.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Saturday, the 21st Instant,

AT THEIR PREMISES,

ON ACCOUNT OF THE INSURANCE

The Rigging, Sails, Mast Yards, Boats, Anchors and other Stores landed

FROM THE SHIP

CORNWALL.

N. B.—Sale will commence at 11 A. M. —Conditions will be made known at time of sale.

Bombay, 18th June, 1823.

Baxter and Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Thursday Next,

SIX pairs of Looking Glasses, excellent Plates and Gilt Frames—A quantity of Silver, Glass and Hard Ware,

WITH

Several dozens of Wine and Beer—also a few Lots of Brandy, Rum and Hollands to close an account, with a few rejected Hams and Cheese fit for present use.

Terms: Cash, and immediate delivery.

Bombay, 18th June, 1823.

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

AT THE OFFICE OF THE LATE

Mr. Milburn

A FEW cases of very superior Champagne, lately arrived from London on the ship Piggot, from a House of the first respectability.

Price per Case of three doz. Pink, Rs. 70. White, Rs. 65 per dozen.

PER SINGLE DOZEN.

Pink 75; White 70.

Bombay, 18th June, 1823.

Mr. Higgs

BEGS to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has just received a Lot of Persian Horses, among which there are several Strong Pairs fit for Carriage.

G. H. Has also several Brace of superior Arab Grey Hounds.

Bombay, 18th June 1823.

Passage to London,

THE SHIP

PIGGOTT,

Captain James Tomlin,

WILL positively sail for London on Friday the 27th Instant, as the Springs answer for that day.

Has good accommodations, and only two Cabins disengaged; and carries an experienced Surgeon. Apply at Mr. PRINSEP'S office.

Bombay, 18th June 1823.

For Freight

TO MADRAS AND BENGAL,

THE FAST SAILING SHIP

King George the Fourth,

(Formerly the Portuguese Ship Castro,)

HENRY BEYTS

Commander,

OF THE BURTHEN OF 430 TONS,

To sail between the 15th and 20th Instant,

FOR Particulars apply to TARRACHUND MOTICHUND, at the Office of JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY and Co. or to the Captain on Board.

(3) Bombay, 4th June 1823.

Advertisement.

FOR SALE

AT THE

Gazette Office,

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement between Master and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boats Notes, &c. &c.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 5TH *MAY* 1823,

By the Honorable the Governor in Council.

IN Order to ensure due regularity in the mode of conducting, trials by Native Courts Martial, other than General Courts Martial, throughout the Native Army under this Presidency, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that on all occasions of the assembly of Native Courts Martial (other than General Courts Martial) the European officer appointed to superintend the proceedings of such Courts, shall take the following Oath, to be administered to him by the Commanding Officer or Adjutant of his Corps, previously to his entering on the functions of his Office.

OATH.

"I, A. B. do swear, that I will conduct the proceedings of the Native Court Martial of which I "here sit as superintending Officer, according to the "best of my abilities, the rules and articles of war, "and the Regulations of the service; that I will conscientiously and faithfully record the proceedings "and sentence of the said Court, and further, that I "will not communicate or discover the vote or opinion "of any particular member of the Court, unless required to give evidence thereof as a witness, by a "Court of Justice, in a due course of Law."

"SO HELP ME GOD."

All Interpreters to Courts Martial shall be sworn, when officiating in such capacity.

OATH

"I. A. B. do swear, that I will faithfully inter"pret, and translate in all cases, in which I shall be "called on to do so, in the course of the present trial, "and should my presence be required at the passing "of the sentence, that I will not discover it to any "person, until it shall have been approved or pub"lished by His Majesty, the Commander in Chief, or "other competent authority, neither will I, upon any "account, at any time whatsoever, disclose or discover "the vote or opinion of any particular member, unless "required to give evidence thereof as a witness, by a "Court of Justice, in due course of law."

"SO HELP ME GOD."

At all Native Courts Martial, the Interpreter shall remain in Court, whenever it is closed, in order to assist the Judge Advocate or superintending officer in correctly and faithfully ascertaining the votes and opinions of the different members.

Bombay Castle, 6th June 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following Extract of letters from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Military Department, viz. Paragraphs 2d to 5th and 8th of the letter dated 30th October; Para. 6th of the letter dated 13th November; and 2d to 5th of the letter of the 27th November; Paras. 38th 56th, and 69th, 88th 93d, 95th, 102d, 112th to 114th, 116th, 117th 118th and 122d of their General letter dated 27th December 1822.

Extract of a letter from the Hon'ble Court dated 30th October 1822.

PARAS. 39th to 59th reporting the circumstances connected with the memorial of Lieut. and Brevet Captain Melville of the first cavalry, in which he sets forth his pretensions to have been removed on the augmentation to the 3d Regiment of Cavalry as Second Lieutenant, instead of Lieutenant Hammond.

2d. As Lieut. and Brevet Captain Melville was not entitled to removal from the first Regiment of Cavalry on the occasion of the augmentation in June 1820, either on the rules and principles upon which removals were then made, or on those by which removals took place when the army was augmented in the year 1817, We consider his claim to be transferred to the 3d Regiment in exchange for Capt. Hammond as being inadmissible.

3d We have permitted Assistant Surgeon James Ranken to return to his duty upon the Bengal Establishment, viz your Presidency.

4th. The undermentioned officers have our permission to return to their duty upon your Establishment, viz

Captain Thomas Gordon.

Brevet Captain and Lieutenant William Wilkins, (overland)

Lieutenant James Hawkes.

" William Hill Waterfield.

5th. We have permitted the undermentioned officers of your Establishment to remain a further time in England; viz.

Lieut. Thomas Mylne, until the departure for your Presidency of the first Company's Ships; and Surgeon David Craw, until the departure of the last Company's Ships of season 1822 | 23.

8th. We have permitted the undermentioned officers to return to their duty upon your Establishment viz.

Major William Sandwith.

Lieutenant Robert Webb Smith.

Extract of a letter from the Hon'ble Court dated 13th November 1822.

6th. We have granted to Ensign John Cooper on your Establishment an extension of his Furlough for the period of Six months.

Extract of a letter from the Honorable Court dated 27th November 1822.

2d. We have permitted Captain Joseph Brown to return to his rank on your Establishment.

3d. We have permitted Surgeon David Craw, of your Establishment, to remain in England, until the departure for your Presidency of the first Company's Ships of next season 1823 | 24.

4th. Mr. Lloyd Walker, has our permission to proceed to your Presidency to practise as a Surgeon, and we direct that he succeed as an Assistant Surgeon upon your Establishment, his rank will be settled at a future time.

5th. We have permitted Lieutenant Wallace T Dunlop of your Establishment, to remain in England until the departure of the last Company's Ships of the present season 1822 | 23.

Extract of a Letter from the Honorable Court dated 27th December 1822.

49 to 51. It having been considered expedient to establish a fixed scale of Rates of Exchange between the Bombay Rupee, in which coin the Sepoy, on enlistment, is promised that his Pay shall be issued, and the various coin in which the Sepoys have been paid in the different countries where they have been employed; the Table which has been prepared in consequence is submitted. The Pay of the Soldier is in all situations to be computed in the Bombay Rupee, whenever the currency of the country may be of inferior value, the difference is to be made good to him, and when superior, the excess credited to the public. The arrangement to have effect from 1st Jan. 1820.

9th. PARAGRAPHS containing instructions relative to Columbo Prize money, communicated to the Commander in Chief with a view to the parties concerned obtaining the amount of their respective claims, and the Company's Solicitor instructed to prepare the Powers of Attorney and other documents required.

34th. It not being deemed expedient to encourage expectations of retrospect in ordinary cases, Government have declined to comply with Major Kennett's application for arrears to June 1818, of the additional Batta granted to Officers in Command of Corps. It is requested, however, that a communication of the Court's intention in this respect may be made.

69—70. Mr. David Ferguson has been appointed a Sub Assist. Surgeon, as likewise Mr. Philip Moreas, and Mr. P. Cassidy, whose appointment as sub Assistant was reported in para. 22d of Letter of the 7th Jan. 1819, has been confirmed in his situation.

83—85 Bringing to notice the circumstances under which Passage money had been granted to Lieut. Medwin, of His M. 24th Dragoons, and the grounds on which the Supreme Government object to the charge with a view to the recovery of the amount from that officer.

87 In consequence of the distressed circumstances of the Widows of the late Major Molesworth of His Majesty's 47th, and of the late Quarter Master John-

38th We consider the Regulation described in these Paragraphs to be both equitable and judicious.

36th. These powers of attorney will not be required, in consequence of the act of the 1st. and 2d Geo. 4th, Cap. 61; by which all unclaimed or unpaid shares of Prize money belonging to troops in our service, are directed to be paid into the Company's Treasuries either in England or in India.

68th. We approve of your rejection of Maj. Kennett's claim,

69th When any grant of allowance is made by us, it is to be considered as prospective only, unless specially ordered otherwise.

88th. We shall not object to the appointments notified in these paragraphs.

93d. We have called upon Lieutenant Madwin to refund the amount improperly drawn by him on this account.

95th. Major Molesworth having been killed at the siege of Rasul-Khyma and Mr. Johnstone having, it is stated, fallen a sacrifice to his

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stone, of His Majesty's 65th, they have been allowed, the former Rupees 2,500 and the latter Rupees 1,500 to defray the expences of their Passage to England, the requisite Bonds being entered into by them to repay the amount, should the grant be disapproved.

12. Transmitting the Packet (per Brothers) the annual statements of the Commissariat expenditure for the year 1818 | 19, contrasted with that of 1817 | 18 and state the Military Board concur in the remarks of the Military Auditor General, minuted at the foot of each statement.

103d. This statement is satisfactory and very creditable to the Commissary General and his Assistant.

28th—33d. Memorial from Major Staunton, soliciting a reconsideration of his claim to be allowed rank above the cadets of his season (1797,) who were placed in the same corps with himself, in consequence of his having held the King's commission before his entry into the Company's Army, transmitted and the Commander in Chief's remarks on the subject noticed.

112th. We see no reason for altering the decision formerly passed on the claim of Major Staunton.

113th. For the satisfaction of that officer, you will be pleased to inform him, that in adhering strictly to the rank of cadets as laid down in the periodical Lists subsequently to 1795, your Government acted upon the orders which we had found it necessary to issue.

114th You will also communicate to him; that while his application for rank superior to that which was assigned to him in the List for 1797, could not be admitted under the Regulations which obtained at Bombay, at the period of his appointment to the service, it could not, under any circumstances, have been granted in the manner solicited by him, with justice to those who would have been passed over in consequence.

35th—7th. Lieut. Robert Selby Hele, European Regiment, has been permitted to resign the service, to avoid trial by Court Martial; the Commander in Chief in handing up this officer's resignation observes that tho' only a cadet of June last, Lieutenant Hele has manifested such total disregard to propriety, as leaves no hope of amendment so as to admit of his holding a commission in the Army.

116. We desire that Mr. Hele, if still in India, may be immediately sent to Europe.

117th. We have permitted Lieutenant Colonel John Arthur Kempe of your Establishment to retire from our service, from the 30th October 1822.

118th. We have permitted Major Edward Hardy of your Establishment to remain in England till the month of May next.

119th. Cornet Henry Fawcett of your Establishment, has been granted an extension of his Furlough for the further period of one year.

120. We have permitted Captain Joseph Brown of your Establishment to remain in England, till the month of February next.

121st. Lieutenant Mathew Law of your Establishment has our permission to return to his duty.

122d. We have permitted the undermentioned Officers to remain in England till the departure for your Presidency of the last Company's Ships of the present Season 1822-23 viz.

Captain James Little,
" James Sherriff.

Bombay Castle, 10th June 1823.

Messrs. Henry Pickhaver and John Sterling, Cadets for the Infantry, and Assistant Surgeon Lloyd Walker having reported their arrival at the Presidency on board the licensed Ship Melpomene, on the 2d Instant, and produced certificate and covenant of their several appointments on this Establishment, the Governor in Council is pleased to admit them as such from that date, and to promote the Cadets to Ensigns; Date of rank to be settled hereafter.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Ensign Peat of the Engineers to be personal draftsman to the Chief Engineer, and to place Ensign Foster of the same Corps under the orders of the Executive Engineer with the Poona Division of the army.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant Lieutenant James Iredell, Assistant Commissary General, a further extension of his furlough to the Cape for a period of six months from the 30th April last.

Bombay Castle, 12th June 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to rescind that part of the order of the 16th April 1813 which directs that disbursements on account of pensions be supported by the Oath of the Officer by whom they are provided, before a competent authority, of the actual expenditure of the amount for the purpose stated.

The List of persons to whom the pensions are made is still, however required to accompany the charges on their account.

In reference to the General Order of the 18th March last, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to fix, from the same date, the Salary of the Superintendent of the Ophthalmic Institution a Rupees two hundred and fifty (250) per mensem, including the Palankeen allowance, and in addition to the pay and allowances of his rank.

Bombay Castle, 12th June 1823.

Lieutenant Dumaresq of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, Assistant to the Revenue Surveyor in Guzerat, is allowed a furlough to sea on sick certificate, for a period of eight months from the date of his embarkation.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

Calcutta.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 14th May, 1823.

No 2931. GENERAL ORDERS.

His Majesty has been pleased to nominate and appoint the undermentioned Officers to be Knights Commanders of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath.

Major General Lionel Smith,
Major General Theophilus Pritzler.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments.

11th Light Dragoons.

Cancels Captain Dwyer's appointment from the 67th Foot. Brevet Major R. Dutie from the Half-pay of the 24th Light Dragoons, to be Captain without purchase, vice Binny, deceased, —12th December, 1822.

13th Light Dragoons.

Lieutenant Fleming Kelso from the 8th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice J. Pott, deceased,—1st February, 1822.

1st Foot.

Lieutenant Charles Gordon Urquhart from the 20th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Keogh, who exchanges. —19th December, 1822.

14th Foot.

Lieutenant W. Caine from the 17th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Keowen who exchanges.—6th April, 1822.

20th Foot.

Lieutenant D. Keogh from the 1st Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Urquhart, who exchanges,—19th December, 1823.

44th Foot.

Ensign E. C. Mathias from the 19th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Moorhead, who exchanges,—28th November, 1823.

46th Foot.

To be Lieutenants.—Ensign Charles Langworth from the 67th Foot, without purchase, vice Prior, deceased—7th March 1822

Lieutenant Charles Fitzadiary Button, from Half-pay, 2d Ceylon Regiment, vice G. C. Grant, who exchanges, receiving the difference,—19th December, 1822.

47th Foot.

Lieutenant Michael Nagle from the Half pay of the 53d Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Sutherland appointed to the 13th Foot,—25th December, 1822.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Nathaniel Warren from the 65th Foot, to be Major, vice John William Hutchinson, who exchanges,—13th February, 1822.

54th Foot.

2d Lieutenant Alexander Murray Hay, from the 1st Ceylon Regiment, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Malim promoted in the 13th Foot,—26th December 1822.

59th Foot

Lieutenant Loftus Francis Jones, from Half-pay Rifle Brigade, to be Lieutenant, vice Howard appointed to the 13th Foot,—26th December 1822.

George Varlo, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase vice Cathcart appointed to the 25th Foot,—26th December, 1822.

69th Foot.

Lieutenant Henry Bridge Tudor, from the Half-pay of the 50th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Alexander Sinclair Roach, who exchanges.—19th December 1822.

87th Foot.

Lieutenant Frederick Clements, from the Half-pay of the Royal African Corps, to be Lieutenant, vice Booth appointed to the 19th Foot,—26th December 1822.

The following Appointments have not taken place.

30th Foot.

Charles Savage, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase vice J. N. Gregg promoted,—1st February, 1822.

47th Foot

Donald Campbell to be an Ensign without purchase, vice, Ridge promoted—1st February 1822.

67th Foot.

Lieutenant K. Cassidy to be Captain without purchase vice Dwyer removed to the 11th Dragoons,—27th November 1821.

Ensign C. H. Doyle, from the 87th Foot, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Cassidy promoted—Ditto. ——Sheridan, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase vice Langworth promoted in the 46th Foot,—7th March, 1822.

Memorandum.

His Majesty has been pleased to approve of the 13th Regiment of Foot being formed into a corps of Light Infantry.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 15th May, 1823.

No. 2932—His Excellency the Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

4th Light Dragoons.

Captain G. Moore, from the 65th Regiment, to be Capt. vice Kirby who exchanges,—19th April 1823.

65th Foot.—Captain M Kirby, from the 4th Light Dragoons to be Captain, vice Moore, who exchanges,—Ditto.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G*

THE GAZETTE

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 18TH JUNE 1823.

The King's Speech on the opening of Parliament seems to have been framed with the design of meeting the popular opinion, as far as financial embarassments would allow. Accordingly it has produced the very rare phœnomenon of an almost entire unanimity in Parliament. In the House of Lords an Amendment was moved by Lord Stanhope, but supported only by three votes; In the Commons, the Address was carried without a dissentient voice. In the absence of Mr. Canning, whose election for Harwich had not taken place at that period, the

only Member, whose speech appears to call for particular notice, was Mr. Brougham; and the applause with which it was received indicates the sentiments excited in England by the arbitrary proceedings of the Holy Alliance. We have inserted the speech at length, believing that it's manly and nervous tone, is particularly calculated to gratify English feelings. The horrour expressed by the Autocrat of all the Russias at the idea of bloodshed taking place within the precincts of a Royal Palace, is alluded to in terms of the severest irony. Mr. Peel does not appear to have acted a prominent part in the debate; (or rather the conversation since there was no conflict of opinion) perhaps because he could not conscientiously assent to the liberal sentiments which so decidedly prevailed during the Evening. Upon the whole it will give us no surprize if Mr. Canning, whose wit and talents have so often drawn upon him reproach and abuse, should become a popular minister. The commencement at least of his administration forms an agreeable contrast to that of the late Marquis of Londonderry, who on some occasions spoke and acted more like a hired advocate of the Continental Sovereigns, than a Prime Minister of Great Britain. The English papers teem with reports of County Meetings, the proceedings of which afford melancholy proofs of the continued distress of the Agriculturists. The greater part of them have terminated as usual in voting petitions for Parliamentary Reform, and Economy in the public Expenditure. At several of these assemblies Cobbett and Hunt displayed their oratory, and succeeded in carrying Amendments. The influence, which, in spite of his frequent and acknowledged inconsistencies, the former of these worthies is still able to exercise at Public meetings, affords a strong proof of his dangerous talent for working upon the minds of the lower orders. The most vague and undefined ideas of relief appear to prevail among the Farmers; the only specific remedy for their complaints that has yet been pointed out, is the commutation of Tithes. If in lieu of these a tax were levied upon the monied as well as the landed interest—if the emoluments of the wealthier livings (some of them exceeding the revenues of several of the Bishoprics) were pared down, and the sums thus obtained were applied to the augmentation of Curacies and small Livings, the measure would doubtless relieve the Agriculturist by the levy being distributed over a larger surface, though the sum total should not be smaller than what is already paid. We trust however that there are none who would wish to see the Church degraded by the Establishment of such small Salaries, as would prevent the Profession from being an object of ambition to the younger sons of Families in the upper class of life, whose connections and whose liberal education assist in conferring respectability upon any calling. The consequence of such a system must be evident, particularly to those who have visited any part of the Continent of Europe, where the Abolition of Tithes has been followed by a niggardly provision for the Church. In these countries the very appearance of the Clergy is calculated to excite any feeling but that of respect, and accordingly, the common people, (always influenced more or less by externals,) make them the subject of contemptuous ridicule.

The speech of the King of France to the two chambers contains an allusion to the "terrible disorders" inflicted upon other nations by the French Revolution, which we should think must have had a very ungracious sound to his hearers. The principal objection of his most Christian Majesty to the Spanish Constitution seems to be, that it does not emanate from King Ferdinand himself. There is, or at least was lately, a good deal of nonsence talked on this subject by the French themselves; who dispute, whether their King was restored *on condition* of his agreeing to the Charter, or whether subsequent to his restoration he graciously *gave* his people a constitution, as fiercely as if they were not already enjoying it—such as it is.

The latest intelligence is contained in the Bombay Courier of Saturday last, from which we learn that "terms of peace had been arranged, by the intervention of the British Ambassador, between the Russian and Turkish Courts" and that "war had been declared between France and Spain."

The latter circumstance is no more than all must have looked for, after the recall of the French Ambassador at Madrid.

It is said that the apprehension of a war has had the effect of causing the majority of the English who have been residing in France to quit that country. "Marry and I'm glad on't with all my heart." Their absence will then be felt and the value of such visitors properly appreciated.—In the event of their return when the hurly burly is over, we have no dout our countrymen will feel this in an increase of French civility.

We must not omit to notice a petition from the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield praying for the repeal of the Marriage Act, on the ground that since the passing of the New Act, no marriage (except by licence) had taken place in any of the seventy two Parishes of that Diocese.

Lord Ellenborough in the house of Lords, and Dr. Phillimore in the house of Commons, have obtained leave to bring in a bill to remedy the evils and supply the defects of the existing Act.

In the Bengal and Madras papers received this week we have seen nothing that we thought likely to be interesting to our readers.

We have pleasure in giving publicity to the following letter addressed to the Commander of the Fly, by the Passengers on board that vessel, on her late voyage up the Red Sea.

Cosseir, 12th January 1823.

To

CAPTAIN J. EMMOTT

Master of the Schooner Fly,

SIR

Having terminated our voyage from Bombay to this Port, after an agreeable passage of five weeks, we cannot take our leave of the little Fly without expressing to you how sensibly we all feel your kind attention and that of your officer Mr. Marsh, to our comforts and convenience while on board, and the satisfaction it has afforded us to observe your constant unwearied attention to the Navigation of the Vessel thro' the intricate dangers of the Red Sea.

We have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Sincere friends and obedient
Humble Servants,

HENRY TOLLEY,
Lt. Col. H. M. 16th Regt.
LINCOLN STANHOPE,
Lt. Col. H. M. 17th Drag.
WILLIAM ROBISON,
Lt. Col. H. M. 24th Regt.
JOHN SKINNER,
Lieut H. M. 16th Regt.

Bombay

ARRIVALS.—Cadet T. Chesshyre, Capt. Cozens 25th M. N. I Sub Asst. Surgeon R. Vaughan.

DEPARTURES.—Ass't. Surgeon J. A. Sinclair, M. Establishment. Lieut. H. Cracklow 2d | 11th R. N. I. Lieut. and Adjt. H. N. Corsellis 2d | 9th Rt. N I.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

Bombay.

ARRIVALS.—June 11. French Ship Zelie, F. R. Felix Rouxel, from Mauritius 10th May.

14. The H. C. Cruizer Psyche, Lieut G. B. Brucks from Persian Gulph 3d June.

Do. Ship Volunteer, Thos. Waterman from Persian Gulph, Muscat 7th June.

PASSENGERS.

Per Volunteer.—Mr. R. Macdonald, for Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.—June 14. Ship Bombay Castle, Charles Hutchinson, to China.

15. Ship Constance Capt. Regnaud to Mauritius.

PASSENGERS.

By Constance.—Captain Moulet, Captain Dumaresque, Captain Walter.

SHIPS LOADING.

English—Piggot, for London.

H. C. S. { Farquharson, for China. / Inglis, for do. / Herefordshire, for do. / Waterloo, for do.

Mermaid, for do.

Felicitas, for Bengal.

King Gorge the Fourth, for do.

Elizabeth, for do

Futtay Eslam, for Bussorah.

Brig Futtay Savoy, for Penang.

Calcutta.

ARRIVAL.—May 25th. The CATHARINE arrived off Custom House Ghaut.

DEPARTURES.—May 23d. The Ship ORACABESSA, Captain J. A. Carmichael, for Isle of France, the MORNING STAR F. Mouat, for Madras, and the Brig HELEN, J. Rawson, for South America. May 26th. The Ship BOMBAY MERCHANT, Captain John Hill, for Isle of France.

Madras.

ARRIVALS,

May 28th, Ship Malabar, Capt. R. Fielder, from Bombay 13th May.—29th, Cutter Mary Captain J. G. Lear, from Colombo 17th, and Trincomalie 27th May.—31st, Brig Concons Captain Towle, from Calcutta 20th April, Masulipatam 16th and Vizagapatam 24th May.—Do. Brig Letchmo, Captain Barteaux from Mauritius 7th March.—June 2d, Ship Elizabeth, Captain D. Robertson, from Muscat 8th May.—Do. Ship Hydery, Captain M. Humble from Bussorah 9th April, Bushire 26th April Muscat 7th May, and Bombay 19th May.—Do. Ship Aurore, Captain Earl, from Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

May 23d, Brig Nelly, Captain J. F. Lintner, for Calcutta.—25th H. M. Schooner Tender Cochin Capt. Edmund Tincombe, on a Cruzie.—26th Ship Dunvegan Castle, Captain Do. Campbell, for Calcutta.—27th, Ship Alexander, Captain Robert Dickie, for Calcutta.—Do. Chinese Junk Tangui, Captain G. D. Thomson, for Rangoon.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS,

Ship Caledonia, Captain R. Carns.
Ship Brilliant, Naquada Nabob Abbse Ally Caun.
Ship Eliza, Captain T. E. Ward.
Ship Reliance, Captain M. Pike.
Ship Anunta Husta, Captain M. X. Cooth.
Ship Malabar, Captain R. Fielder.
Ship Elizabeth, Captain D. Robertson.
Ship Hydery, Captain M. Humble.
Ship Aurora, Captain Earl.
Brig Covelong, Captain W. Scully.
Brig Guide, Captain W. Holloway.
Brig George The Fourth, Captain Peter Barbet.
Brig Canons, Captain Towle.
Brig Letchmee, Captain Barteaux.
Schooner Lovely Sophia, Captain F. Daviot.
Cutter Mary, Captain J. G. Lear.

General Register of Marriages, Births, and Deaths.

Bombay.

DEATHS.

At her house Girgaum, on the 1st Instant Mrs Sarah White aged 34 years, relict of Lieutenant Charles James White of the Bombay Military Establishment.

Extract of a letter from St. Christophers, dated the 14th of January.

"An event has occurred on the island, which has produced the deepest sorrow and gloom, the death of Mrs. Maxwell, the wife of our excellent Governor. She was the only daughter of Colonel Douglas, of Annan, and first cousin to the Marquess of Queensberry. She was but 26 years of age. It has seldom fallen to the lot of any individual to be more deservedly beloved and respected; and to none to be more sincerely lamented; kind and benevolent to all, she was the friend of the friendless. One trait among many will show the bias of her mind: anticipating the possible termination of her confinement, she desired that, instead of an expensive funeral, a sum of money might be given to the poor; a bequest which her husband most religiously carried into execution. The ladies of the island have determined to erect a monument to the memory of one who was among the brightest ornaments of their society."

On the 15th Instant at 2 o'Clock P. M. Mrs. Anna Maria de Souza, wife of Mr. John Joseph de Souza aged 28.

Eheu morte acerba rapta ætate 28.
Quam procul a patria!

At Bombay on the morning of the 16th instant, after a lingering illness, which he bore with christian fortitude Mr. Henry E. Hannah, Conductor in the Ordnance Department, aged 29 years. Sincerely regretted by his friends; and deeply lamented by his relations. Mr. Hannah was one of the oldest Conductors on this Establishment which situation he filled with great credit to himself; and always to the satisfaction of his superiors. But above all, he was particularly attentive in discharging the duties of a Christian, in administering to the necessities of his own brothers and sisters, who were deprived of their parents at an early age.

Calcutta.

MARRIAGES.

At Bandah, on the 13th instant, by C. Walher, Esq. the Acting Judge and Magistrate, Ensign Corrie, of the 2d Native Infantry, Nephew of Sir Abraham Corrie, of Southampton Hants, to Miss Emelia Tweedle, third Daughter of Jonathan Tweedle, Esq Army Contractor, Portman-square.

Yesterday, G. C. Wegaulin, Esq. Commissariat Agent at Dacca, to Margaret, fifth Daughter of William Derick Sovereign Smith, Esq, Interpreter of the Supreme Court of Calcutta.

BIRTHS.

On the 17th instant, the Lady of H. Fitzgerald, Esq. of a Son.

On the 21st instant, at the Presidency, the Lady of Captain H C. Sandys, of a Daughter.

On the 20th instant, the Lady of Alexander George Paterson, Esq. of a Daughter.

On the 8th instant, at Hummerpoor N. D. of Bundelkund, the Lady of Montague Ainslie, Esq. Civil Service, of a Son and Heir.

At Patna, on the 7th May, Mrs. Samuel Da Costa of a Daughter.

On the 22d of November Mrs. Burnett of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

At Ghazeepoor on the 17th Inst. Lieut. Col. F. M. Miller, C. B. commanding His Majesty's 87th Regt. sincerely and deservedly, lamented.

On Saturday the 24th inst. Wm. Eldridge, Esq. aged 23 years.

Madras.

MARRIAGE.

By Special Licence, in the English Church, of the Cape, on Tuesday the 18th February, by the Reverend George Hough, A. M. Colonial Chaplain, Robert Page Fulcher, Esq. Honorable Company's Service, to Petronella Jacomina, relict of the late Colonel Colin Mackenzie, Honorable Company's Service.

BIRTHS.

At Vizagapatam, on the 16th April. Mrs. Leslie, Sister to the late Mrs. Cecil of a Daughter.

At Pondicherry, on the 16th instant, the Lady of Captain N. J. De Bergeon, half-pay of H. M. De Meuron Regiment, of a Daughter.

On the 31st May, at Bangalore, the Lady of Capt. Osborn, 2d, Regiment N. I. of a Son.

At Trichinopoly, on the 19th instant, the Lady of Captain Dun, Quarter Master of Brigade, Southern Division, of a Daughter.

On the 30th ultimo, at the early age of Six and Twenty, Lieutenant George Johnson, of H. M. 41st.

DEATHS.

At Vizagapatam, 16th April, three hours after a safe delivery, the infant Daughter of Mrs. Leslie.

At St. Thomas's Mount, on the 27th inst. James Graham, Esq. late Sheriff of Madras.

At the Presidency, on the 6th instant, Captain James Boles, Paymaster of the Ceded Districts—most deservedly and sincerely regretted by his relatives and friends.

At the Presidency, on the 21st inst. of a lingering illness of 3 years (which she bore with Christian fortitude and resignation) Miss Catherine Elizabeth Top, Daughter of the last Casper Top, Esq of Serampore—aged 34 years.

On the 7th Sept. 1822, at Sea Mrs. M. A. Brown, the Lady of William Brown, Esq of the Civil Service, most deply regretted by her family and friends.

At Tellicherry, on the morning of the 14th May, C. Von Guyer, a Native of Hanover, aged about 60.

At Egmore, on Monday, the 26th May, Mrs. Frances Faulkner, eldest Daughter of the late Mr. R. Harvey, formerly Schoolmaster at the Male Asylum, and Wife of Mr. W. Faulkner, of the same place, in the 24th year of her age.

Calcutta.

Accident on the River.—A Gentleman left Fultah about 10 o'clock, on Thursday morning, in a hired Panchway, with the wind and tide in his favor for Calcutta. From some mismanagement of the Mangie, or probably from a sudden gust of wind, the boat upset, and instantly filled. Very fortunately a great number of persons who were employed by Mr. Higginson, at Fultah Farm, were at hand, who under the direction of that Gentleman went to the spot, and with considerable difficulty rescued the Gentleman from a watery grave, although in a very exhausted state. He was taken to Fultah, where every attention that humanity could dictate has been paid to him.

Dowlut Raw Scindia.—The Newspapers state that the Maha Raja is now living at his palace; the Moonshee being present, laid before His Highness papers relating to several matters. From the intelligence of the retinue of Mr. George Alexander, it was known that, that Gentleman with his son having proceeded on his departure, has arrived near the village of Kamadalee. Mr. Johnson after having been present, took his leave; the Maha Raja presented him with six dishes of clothes, and a tray of precious stones. Agreeably to the desire of Kunput Row, a letter was written to the Raja of Koota, that they might not stop the horses belonging to His Highness that were coming thro' Koota, on account of duties. Jugdeo Row informed that from a letter from Oojein, it appears that Jokurn Doss, Jageerdar, has absconded for some days on account of debts—two and twenty thousand Rupees are due from him to the Sircar. It was ordered that the Tusheeldar of the place be authorised to disposess him of the Jageer—and letters were written to the Raja of Bhurutpoor, Raja Holkar Bahadoor, Raja of Krolee and to the managing authority of Aukberabad.—*Jami Jehan Nooma.*

Calcutta Journal, May 26.

Madras.

JUNE 2, 1823.

Rates of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper.

On England.—at 30 days sight 1s. 8½d. per. } nominal
Madras Rupee.
at 90 day's sight 1s. 2d. per do. } nominal
at 6 months' sight 1s. 9½d. per do. } nominal

On Bengal —at 30 days' sight 93 to 95 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.

Company's Paper—Remittable 33 per cent. pm.
Unremittable nominal 8 to 10 "

English News.

LONDON, THURSDAY FEBRUARY 6 1823.

The public will conceive, and enjoy with us, the effect which must be produced by the KING's speech, and by the subsequent debate on the dotard old counsellors of France. "What!" (will they exclaim) "the English Government not "allow that subjects hold their liberties "from runaway tyrants, restored to "their thrones? No," we reply: "when "we had a tyrant that ran away, our "first care was to prohibit his return on "pain of death, our next, to form a free "constitution during his absence, to the "administration of which we called an-"other, the man of our choice one much "more worthy than the despot who had "fled." These are the principles of Englishmen, engraven on their hearts, derived from their constitution, and more particularly from that most glorious incident in their history, the Revolution of 1688. And when a haughty French King, a Papist, wanted to force back upon us the runaway tyrant, with his absolute power and divine right, his Jesuits, and inquisition, we resolutely made war upon the Frenchman, defeated him in an hundred engagements, almost drove him from his throne (*vide* "BOLINGBROKE's *Letters on History*"), and had the French people of that day possessed the sense of liberty which we hope is possessed by the French people of the present day, not one only, but both the tyrants would probably have ended their lives in disgraceful poverty, hanging about the profligate Court of Rome. Such we repeat it, are the principles of Englishmen, and such has been their mode of acting.

These principles have also received other practical illustrations in our time. For, first, when the Jacobinical Governments of France attempted, at the beginning of the late revolution, to impose their views, and prescribe constitutions to the subjects of other states, we resisted them with all our might; and next, when a military Tyrant, emerging from that revolution, and possessing more talents than the whole race of the BOURBONS put together, violated the independence of Spain, by endeavouring to impose a King and constitution too, we met his troops on the very soil of the Peninsula, joined the gallant Spaniards in repulsing them, and finally, by their aid, effected the liberation of all Europe. To what counsels, then, can the present occupant of the throne of France have listened, when he read his late speech to the Legislative Chambers, prescribing, in the same manner as his detestable predecessor, a constitution and constitutional principles to the people of Spain, and professing that he was at the point of despatching an army of one hundred thousand men, with Prince HILT at their head, to force those principles upon the Spanish people?—the Spanish people, who never meddled with him or his affairs, except, indeed that by their valour and sufferings they have really brought him back, and placed him on that throne from which he promulgates the tyrannical, sanguinary decree against him? We hope his Majesty will read carefully through the speeches lately uttered in both Houses of Parliament; and from thence, we trust, he will learn with a bleeding heart, how far he has been seduced by wicked and cruel counsellors, to swerve from the path of justice and humanity; and to what danger he is exposing his unconsolidated power. If the manly and eloquent speech of Mr. BROUGHAM alarm or shock him, let him look to that of one whom he may consider as his friend, Lord LIVERPOOL; and even there he will find no great consolation or support. His Lordship said, that "he would never follow up the idea, "come from whom it might, that if a "case arose of imminent danger and in-"dispensable necessity, this country "was not in a state to undertake a war: "if a war should be absolutely necessa-"ry, this country, he could assure their "Lordships, was in a state to meet it." And on what side we should act, is clear from the clause in which his Lordship says—"If a war is called for *by the voice* "*of the people*, the country is able to meet it." The people of this country, we can assure his Majesty, are in no mind to call for a war in support of the principle that liberties can only be held from, and at the will of, absolute Kings!!!

We entreat the King of FRANCE, therefore, to consider carefully the characters of the men whose principles he appears to have adopted in the composition of his speech. JAMES II. of England took counsel at St. Germains from the wretched partners of his exile—the ORMONDS, th FEVERSHAMS, and TYRCONNELS; but did such counsels restore him to his throne? Had such counsels or such men been able to kep him there when he was seated? LOUIS XVIII. has had a flight from his capital as well as JAMES. What more did the Ultra-Royalists then do for him than incumber him with their company? Did they bring him back again? Perhaps the most disgusting circumstance attending his return was the presence of some of those ignorant, cowardly, infatuated, prejudiced men. What, then, can they hope now to effect by urging him to invade a foreign nation in support of those arbitrary, antiquated principles, the adherence to which has already more than once cast himself and his family out of France.

THE warlike "note of preparation" resounds through France as was to be expected; but it is not contemplated that hostilities can be actually commenced for some time, as the Duc d'ANGOULEME,—fit General for so mad an expedition,—is not to set out for the army till the 1st of March. What will be next looked for from France with interest, is an account of the impression which the King of ENGLAND's Speech and the Debates that ensued upon it, have produced in Paris. Some idea of what that impression would be, may be formed from the fact, that a spurious anticipation of his Majesty's Speech, which was, like the real one, favourable to peace, is supposed to have caused a considerable rise of the French Funds, for which it would be very difficult to account, at a moment of such alarm, on any other supposition. The Chamber of Peers has voted an Address in answer to LOUIS's Speech in the usual *echoing* style, but not without an attempt to substitute an amendment of a pacific nature, which was supported by TALLEYRAND and all the wiser heads among them, and had as many as 53 votes in its favour, against 90;—a minority which, considering how absolutely the French Peers are the creatures of the Crown, is another indication of the great division of opinion even among the Royalists, regarding the Spanish war.

The Deputies having been engaged in preliminary routine business, no opprtunity has been afforded for the display of the comparative strength of the war and peace parties. The discussion of an election affair, however, drew forth the other day a burst of feeling from the Liberals respecting the scandalous corruption and terrorism exercised in the returns, which are become as manifest a mockery as our rotten-borough system.

The Examiner,—Feb. 9.

The legal proceedings consequent upon the late outrage in Dublin are no less edifying than the outrage itself, in displaying the peculiar spirit of the Orange Faction. The Grand Jury threw out the bills of indictment against the rioters, though they were supported by a host of witnesses, and nobody could doubt the propriety of sending them to trial. It is easy to see, from the spirited speech of Mr. PLUNKETT and the observations of the Judges, what the general impression was regarding this desperate insolence of the faction; and indeed the sneaking apology made by the Grand Jury themselves, when they came into Court on Monday last, for having, *as they say*, "done their duty," is quite enough to explain their own guilty consciousness. The majority of this Jury belonged to the Corporation, which is entirely *Orange* in its composition.—Again we say, how strikingly illustrative is all this flying in the face of law and authority, of the really base and sordid motives which are thinly disguised by an affectation of exclusive loyalty and devotion to Legitimacy and Social Order! The Chief Magistrate of a country unable to obtain redress through the ordinary channel, for a personal and public outrage of so gross a kind, is certainly a curious spectacle for the nineteenth century. Is any thing like this state of things to be found throughout the world at this moment? Yes—happy resemblance!—the situation of the GRAND SEIGNOR at Constantinople with regard to the *Janissaries*, affords just now an exact counterpart!

The Examiner.

The situation of Resident Commissioner of the Navy at Deptford is to be abolished, and Commissioner Cunningham, who has held that situation some years, is removed to the superintendence of the Dock-yard at Chatham, in the room of Sir Robert Barlow, who retires from that post with the rank of Rear-Admiral.

A Morning paper announces the resignation of the office of Vice-President of the Board of Trade, by the Right Honourable T. Wallace, M. P. Mr. Wallace has distinguished himself by advocating a more liberal system of commerce, and by successfully applying his attention to the removal of unnecessary restraints and vexatious charges with which our trade and navigation have been burdened.

Admiral Sir George Eyre is appointed Commander-in Chief in South America, in the room of Commodore Sir Thomas Hardy.

Bell's Weekly Messenger, Feb. 3.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, FEB. 4.

Mr. BROUGHAM rose, he said, in consequence of the appeal made to every member of the house by the gallant officer who had just sate down, to declare his sentiments; he answered to that appeal, which did credit to the honour, to the English feelings of that gallant officer, and he joined with him, and with every man who deserved the name of Briton, in unqualified abhorrence and detestation at the practice of interference to which he had alluded: or if that detestation was qualified it was only by indignation and disgust at the canting hypocrisy of the language in which the atrocious principles of the parties concerned were promulgated. (Hear hear.) He had risen to make this declaration, called upon as he was in common with every member, but the should ill discharge his duty if he did not mark his sense of the candour of the two hon. gentlemen who had moved and seconded the address, and express his satisfaction at what, in the house, whatever its division upon other points, would be almost, and in the country certainly, unanimously felt to be, the sound and liberal view which they had taken of this matter. (Hear. hear.) Indeed, he knew not how, circumstanced as they were, they could go farther; or how his Majesty's ministers could in the present state of this very intricate affair have gone beyond the communication of this day. That communication would be a diffusion of joy and exultation to England—it would diffuse joy and exultation to Spain, would be a source of comfort to other states, but would bring confusion and dismay to the allies, who by a pretended respect, but a real mockery of religion and morality, made war upon liberty, in the abstract, and endeavoured to crush independence wherever it was to be found, and who were now ready with their armed hordes to carry their baleful projects into execution. (Hear, hear.) That Spain would take comfort from the principles avowed in that house this evening, he was certain; and he was not less certain, that the handful of men who at present surrounded our nearest and most interesting neighbour, (who, by the way, had some how or other endeavoured to get over the prudent counsels which had till of late prevailed with him), would feel dismayed with those principles in proportion as others would be encouraged. Cheering, however, as was the prevalence of such sentiments, highly as they raised he character of the nation, and much as might be argued from their effects, still he thought no man could deny that the country was at present involved in a crisis such as had not occurred almost within a century, but certainly not since the French revolution. (Hear, hear.) Whether he viewed the internal condition of the kingdom, to the severe distress which pressed upon that most important and most useful branch of the community, the agriculturists, or cast his eyes upon our external relations, our circumstances were, in the mind of every thinking man, critical and alarming. They might, it was true, soon wear a better aspect; but to tell that the result would be favourable, he must be a bold and fearless man, and not a little of a prophet who could say that we should have that happy fortune. It was the deep consideration of these circumstances which induced him to come forward and make a declaration of his principles; and these were, the adherence to the most rigid economy in every department—that economy which he was at all times, if not the first, at least amongst the foremost, to support, and which was so necessary under all circumstances, but particularly under the change which had taken place in the condition of a large portion of the community. He feared that the distresses of the last year had received but a very partial relief from the reduction of certain taxes; and in alluding to the taxes he could not help stepping a little aside, to remark upon certain meetings which had recently taken place and given umbrage to many well-meaning persons, in which he did not concur. He viewed those meetings, certainly not with approbation, but not with that disapprobation—with the same feelings of disapprobation which had been marked by others; for he was disposed to treat the parties kindly; they suffered a great deal, and in the pain of endurance, and the anxiety for relief, they were led into an error. It was, however, an error which would lead to the worst of consequences; but still he looked upon it as the effect of the irritation of feelings, warped by the pressure of distress. He felt there were some who had a right to complain, but the spirit of disapprobation was greatest where it should be least; they were loudest whose mouths should be closed. He begged pardon for thus calling the attention of the house to these points. He did not, however, mean to leave the general question before them—that he should revert to before he sat down. He had said that those were loudest in their complaints against the doctrines of the people assembled in Norfolk, who ought to be silent. They had no doubt there spoken of a breach of faith with the public creditor—the suspension of legal process for the recovery of rent, which was, in effect, the non-payment of rent. Now, who had most right to complain of such principles? His noble friend near him, (we did not know to whom the learned gentleman alluded), the honourable member for Appleby (Mr. Creevey), Lord King, and he himself had a right to complain of and enter their protest against such doctrines. They had, in 1811, strenuously but ineffectually opposed the bill, from which the doctrines of the people of Norfolk differed a little in practice, but not one hair's breadth in principle. By that bill the Government said to the public—"You shall only receive two-thirds of the value of your produce;" and in effect, the public by means of that measure were cheated out of two-thirds of their produce. The Norfolk people, it was true, said, "You shall have no rents;" but Government was more moderate, though in principle equally unjust, in saying, "You shall have only two thirds." It was not, then, the friends of these measures of ministers who ought to be the first to feel sore at the promulgation of principles which in effect they had been the first to support. At other public meetings, very narrow views were taken of the state of the country, and the particular kind of relief which ought to be afforded. Local circumstances induced some to call for that species which would be but very partial and inefficient. Some wished to be relieved from the duty on hops, and others from the pressure of the excise on other articles according to particular local circumstances. He only mentioned these to show how partial and ineffectual any such must be for general relief; but this moral might also be derived from it—that Government should judge from these various cries for relief, that the people in general were suffering, and that some general remedy should be applied. There was one mode of relief to which all had a claim, even if their dis-

resses were much less than at present—he meant a general diminution of the public expenditure, and its reduction to the most economical scale—an arrangement of the sinking fund which would banish the delusion it was calculated to produce in its present state, and afford a relief to all classes, but particularly to that class which suffered most. With respect to our situation as related to foreign affairs, he would say, that we ought not to make the least diminution in our naval force. (Hear, hear.) If any reform could be effected in its management, let it be done; if any abuses existed, let inquiry be made, and let them be redressed; but he for one would not diminish its present force by a single ship, or even by one man. (Hear, hear.) In our present situation, as arising from the aspect of foreign affairs, any reduction in the most important branch of our national strength would not be economy—it would be the height of impolicy. The same argument, however, did not, in his opinion, apply to any other branch of the public service. Let the aspect of foreign affairs be even more threatening, he would not increase the army; and after the unparalleled prodigality with which the last great army of England was maintained in the last war, the evils of which we felt and should feel for years, no friend to this country would wish to see any increase in her military establishments. Even should we feel it necessary to assist the Spaniards, he did not think that a military force would be required. Why, then, did he recommend economical reduction in every branch of our service except the navy?—because he thought that if war once commenced, we should soon be compelled to take some part in it one way or other, and that for such an emergency, every shilling which could be saved by the most rigid economy should be reserved. (Hear, hear) He thought our intervention in some shape would be unavoidable. We were bound to assist one party, our old ally Portugal, if she should be engaged; and it was not likely that she could remain neuter, if the present ill-fated conspiracy against Spain should proceed to open hostility. This view of the question it was, in which he differed from the gallant officer (Sir C. Yorke) who last spoke; and he was glad that he could not collect from the hon. mover or seconder, the words "strict neutrality," as applying to this country in the threatened contest. A state of declared neutrality on our part would be nothing less than a declared permission of those evils which we condemned, and a tacit allowance of the atrocious principles which we were unanimous in deprecating. He would say, therefore, that it would be the duty of his Majesty's Ministers, with whom he should be glad to co-operate on the occasion—and so, he was certain, would every one who then heard him—to come to the resolution, that when certain things should take place on the Continent, they should be ready to assist the Spaniards; a measure necessary to prevent evils, which even those the least fond of war must admit to be inevitable. Our assistance would be necessary to avert the wicked enforcement of principles contrary to the law of nations, and repugnant to every idea of national independence. To judge of the principles now avowed, let any man read patiently, if he could, the declarations in the notes of Russia, Prussia, and Austria; and with all due respect to those high authorities, he would venture to say, that to produce any thing more preposterous, more absurd, more extravagant, more calculated to excite a mixed feeling of disgust and derision, would baffle any chancery or state-paper-office in Europe. (Hear, hear.) He would not trouble the house through the whole absurd detail; he would only select a few passages from those notable productions of legitimacy. In the note from the Minister of his Prussian Majesty, the re-establishment of the Cortes of 1812 was thus described—"which, confounding all elements, and all power, and assuming only the single principle of a permanent and legal opposition against the Government, necessarily destroyed that central and tutelary authority which constitutes the essence of the monarchical system." Thus far the King of Prussia, in terms, which to say the least, afforded some proof of the writer's knowledge of the monarchical system, and of the contrast which, in his opinion, it bore to the present Government of Spain. The Emperor of Russia, in terms not less strong, called the Constitutional Government of the Cortes, "laws which the public reason of Europe, enlightened by the experience of all ages, stamped with its disapprobation." Where, in the conservative character of keeper of the peace of Europe, did his Imperial Majesty discover that the constitution of Spain had been stamped with the disapprobation of the public reason of Europe? Let the house observe that the "public reason of Europe, enlightened by the experience of all ages," happened to be that of his Imperial Majesty himself for the last ten years (hear); for notwithstanding that he had the "experience of all ages" before his eyes, he did in the year 1812 enter into a treaty with Spain, with the same Cortes, the same constitution, not one word of which had been changed up to the present hour. (Hear, hear.) In that treaty his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, speaking of the then government, did use the very word by which he and his allies would themselves be designated—the word by the abuse of which they were known—he did call the Spanish government of the Cortes "a legitimate government" (hear, hear,)—that very government, of the constitution of which, the Spaniards, with a precision not often found in such cases, had not changed one word; and God forbid they should change even a letter of it while they had the bayonet of a foreign soldier at their breast! (Hear, hear.) He hoped, if it had faults—and some faults it might have—that when the day and the hour arrived, the Spaniards themselves would correct. If they would listen to the ardent wish of their best friends—of those who had marked their progress, and gloried in the strides they had made towards freedom and happiness—who would not have them yield an iota to force, it would be to disarm the reasonable objections of their friends, but not give up any thing to the menaces of their enemies. (Hear, hear.) He would not go more into detail at the present moment, for ample opportunities would occur of discussing this subject; but he would ask, in the name of common sense, could any thing be more absurd, more inconsistent, than that Spain should now be repudiated as illegitimate by those, some of whom had in treaties with her, described her government in its present shape, by the very term, "most legitimate government?" (Hear, hear.) But not only was the conduct of the Allies inconsistent with the treaties of some among them with Spain, he would show that their principle of internal interference was wholly at variance with treaties recently made amongst themselves. He would prove that one of the fundamental principles of a late treaty was decidedly opposite to any discussion amongst them respecting the internal situation of that country. By the 4th article of the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, it was laid down that a special Congress should be held from time to time on the affairs of Europe or, to use the words and borrow the hypocritical cant of their predecessors, the three powers who basely partitioned Poland—who, while they despoiled a helpless nation of its independence, kept preaching about the quiet of Europe, the integrity of its states, and the morality and happiness of its people—who talked daily about their desire of calm repose, which, to use the words of a great writer, was the atmosphere in which despotism liked to breathe—following, as he had said, the cant of their ancestors, the Allies declared at Aix-la-Chapelle, that their object was to secure the tranquillity of Europe—that their fundamental principle would be, never to depart from a strict adherence to the law of nations: "faithful to these principles," (continued this half-sermon, half-romance, and half-state paper) "they would only study the happiness of their people, and attend carefully to the interest of morality." Here, again, following the example of the autocratic Catherine—the partitioner of Poland, who, having wasted and divided it, province after province, sent in hordes of her barbarians—who, from the rising to the setting of the sun for one day, were engaged in shedding the blood of its innocent and unfortunate people; and not content with this work of indiscriminate slaughter, renewed the carnage, and continued it throughout the ensuing; and after this, a *Te Deum* was sung, to return thanks for her success over the enemies of Poland, (hear, hear.) That mild and gentle Sovereign, immediately after these outrages upon humanity issued a proclamation, in which she said—"The Empress assures the Poles, and desires them to believe, that she possesses for them the solicitude of a tender mother, whose heart is filled with kindness for all her children." (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Who could, or who dare, doubt that she was what she so described herself, and who could, after the experience of the last year, dispute the purity of the intention of the allied powers towards Spain? But after this declaration of the object of future congresses, came the stipulation, which he should like to see some German statist, some man versed in the manufactory of state-papers, compare with, and reconcile to, the recent notes got up at Verona, not unlikely by the very hands which had produced the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. The stipulation was this:—"Special congresses concerning the affairs of states not parties to this alliance, shall not take place, except" (and here he should like to know how Spain had brought herself within the exception)—"except in consequence of a formal invitation from such States." How would any German statist reconcile these contradictions? Here the interference in the internal affairs of Spain was not only not "by special invitation" from but was in downright opposition to, the will of Spain. (Hear.) Thus were those Holy Allies opposed to their own principles, and by such was the attempt now made to crush the independence of a brave people. But it was not on the case of Spain alone that the consideration of these papers were important—they furnished natural grounds of fear to all independent governments; for he should be glad to

learn what case it was (upon the doctrines now advanced) to which this principle of internal interference might not be extended—upon which the authority to comment, criticise, and dictate might not be assumed? The House was not aware of the latitude to which the interference of those armed legislators might not be extended—the revolt of the colonies was one alleged, the weakness of an administration another. Russia, forsooth, was anxious to see Ferdinand surrounded with the "most enlightened and most faithful of his subjects"—by men, of course, who would be every way worthy of himself. (Hear, hear.) So that, according to these wise men of Verona, (and this was a consideration which should be looked to), an inefficient administration would be a just ground of interference. ("Hear," and laughter.) The principle did not stop here: "ruinous loans," let that be marked (a laugh), formed another ground, and "contributions unceasingly renewed." What were these but taxes which were called for year after year. (Hear, hear.) All these were instances in which the principle of interference might apply to countries besides Spain; and perhaps (for it was not out of the wide range of this principle) agricultural distress would appear to the wisdom of those high powers as just a ground as any other. ("Hear," and laughter.) But, to complete all the reasons assigned to Spain, "on the 7th of July, blood was seen to flow in the palace of the King, and a civil war raged throughout the Peninsula." It was true, blood had flowed, and a disposition to treason was excited in some quarters; but who was the cause? An ally. It was produced by those cordons of troops which were posted on the Spanish frontier, armed with gold and steel, and affording shelter and assistance to those in whose minds disaffection had been excited. (Hear, hear.) Blood had been shed; but would it not be supposed by any person unacquainted with the fact that this was blood shed in an attempt to dethrone Ferdinand, or an attempt to introduce some new and unheard-of form of government? But what was the fact? A few persons were killed who had mutinied against the established Government—the Government which the Emperor Alexander himself had recognized as legitimate in 1812; and this he had now the audacity to call the "shedding of blood by Spaniards in the palace of the King." (Cries of "Hear, hear.") As well might he accuse the people, the Parliament, and the Crown of England, of "causing blood to flow in the palace of the King," on account of their ordering their sentinels to fire on every person whom they might find attempting to assassinate the Sovereign, as he did accuse the Spaniards of such a crime, on account of the events which happened in July, 1822. (Hear, hear.) He should pass over the different phrases about "disorganized philosophy," (a laugh) "dreams of fallacious liberty," and "venerable and sacred rights" (loud laughter), with which the Prussian note was crowded to repletion; and should pass on to the Russian note, which objected to the Spaniards their want of the "conservative principles of social order"—or, in other words, of despotic power (hear, hear)—and to their not falling in with the scope of those grand truths, which, though they were ever in the mouths, were no where explained by any one of the three Sovereigns. (Hear.) The Austrian note talked of the solid and venerable claims which the Spanish nation had upon the rest of Europe; prayed it to adopt a better form of government than it had at present; and called upon it to reject a system which was at once "powerful and paralyzed." (Laughter.) It would be disgusting to enter at any length into papers, at once so odious, so iniquitous, and so abominable. (Hear, hear.) There was but one sentiment held regarding them out of the house, and he merely noticed them now to call forth a similar expression of feeling from the house. (Loud cries of "Hear.") Monstrous, and insolent, and unjustifiable as all of them were, he considered that of Russia to be more monstrous, more insolent, and more unjustifiable than all the rest;—Russia, a power that was only half European (hear, hear)—that with all her colossal mass of physical strength was still quite as much Asiatic as she was European (hear)—whose principles of action were completely despotic and oriental (hear, hear) and whose practice had, unfortunately, always been of the same barbarous and anti-European description. (Great cheering.) In all these precious documents there was, with a mighty number of general remarks, mixed up with a wonderous affectation of honest principles,—there were a great many words covering ideas that were not altogether clear and intelligible, or, if they happened to be so, only placing their own deformity in a more hideous and detestable light; still, though such was the case, the meaning of the whole—for argument there was none, to be found from the beginning to the end of them (hear)—the meaning of the whole was as plain as plain could be; they spoke but one language to Europe and to Spain, and that language was this—"We have 100,000 hired mercenaries, and we will not stoop to reason with men whom we have determined to crush as slaves, or annihilate as freemen." (Great cheering.) He admired the parallel frankness with which this haughty language had been met by the Spanish Government; the papers which it had sent forth were plain and laconic, and spoke this language.—"We are millions of freemen, and will not stoop to reason with men who threaten to enslave us." (Cheers.) They hurled back the threat to the quarter from which it issued, caring little whether it was from the Goth, the Hun, or the Calmuck (hear, hear;) with firmness they met the craft of the Bohemian, and with courage the savage ferocity of the Tartar. (Loud cheers.) If they found leagued against them the tyrants by which the world was at present infested, they might console themselves with this reflection—that wherever there was an Englishman, either of the old world or of the new (hear)—wherever there was a Frenchman (loud cries of "Hear"), with the exception of that little band which now swayed the destinies of France in opposition to the wishes and interests of its gallant and liberal population (repeated cries of "Hear") —a population which, after enduring the miseries which the revolution had entailed upon it, and after wading through the long and bloody wars into which that revolution had precipitated it, was entitled, if ever any population was, to a long enjoyment of the many blessings of peace and liberty (cheers)—wherever there was an Englishman or true-born Frenchman—wherever there was a free heart or virtuous mind, there Spain had a natural and an unalienable friend. (Great cheering.) For his own part, he could not but admire the mixture of firmness and forbearance which the Government of Spain had exhibited. When the Allied Monarchs were pleased to adopt a system of interference with the internal policy of Spain—when they thought fitting to descend to minute and paltry criticisms upon the whole course of its domestic government—when every sentence in their respective notes was a direct personal insult to every individual Spaniard, (hear, hear)—and when the most glaring attempts were made in their different manifestos to excite rebellion in the country, and to stir up one class of the community against the other, (great cheers) —it would not have surprised him, if some allusion had been made in the replies of the Spanish Government to the domestic policy of the Allied Sovereigns; or if some of the allegations which had been so lavishly cast upon it had been scornfully retorted upon those who had so falsely and so audaciously brought them forward. (Hear, hear.) What would have been more natural for the Spanish Government, than to have asked his Prussian Majesty, who was so anxious for the welfare and good government of Spain, and who had shown himself so minute a critic on its laws and institutions, to remember the many vows and promises which he had made some years ago to his own free people? (Cheers.) What would have been more natural than to have suggested to him, that it would be more consistent with those promises to give his subjects a representative form of government, than to maintain at their cost, and almost to their utter ruin, a large standing army, for the purpose of ravaging the territories, or putting down the liberties, of any neighbouring Power? (Cheers.) The Government of Spain would have had a right to make this representation to his Majesty of Prussia; for his Majesty of Prussia owed much, very much, to its exertions; indeed, the gallant resistance which it made to the invasion of Buonaparte formed a powerful diversion in favour of Prussia, when such a diversion was most necessary to its interests, ay, and to its very existence. (Cheers.) Could any thing, he would also ask, have been more natural for the Spanish Government, than to have asked the Emperor of Austria, whether he, who now pretended to be so just, when the interests of Ferdinand were concerned, had always acted with equal justice towards the interests of others? Could any thing have been more natural than to have suggested to him, that before he was generous to Ferdinand, he ought to be just to George (great cheering); and that he ought to return to him the whole, or at any rate, a considerable part of the 20 millions he had borrowed of him in his day of distress (cheers)—a sum which, remaining unpaid, wasted the resources of an ally of Spain, and tended nightly to cripple and mutilate her exertion? (Cheers.) He wished likewise to know what could have been more natural—nay, if the doctrine of interference in the internal concerns of neighbouring nations were at all admitted,—what could have been more rightful—in a free people, than to have asked him how it happened, that his dungeons were filled with all that was noble, and accomplished, and virtuous, and patriotic in the Milanese? —(hear, hear)—than to have called on him to give an account of the ocean of blood which he had shed in his own dominions in the North of Italy?—than to have demanded of him some explanation of that iron policy by which he has consigned men, women, and children, not to exile or to death, but to a merciless imprisonment for 10, 20, and 30 years—nay, even

for life, without their being able to ascertain in the remotest degree the crime for which they were punished; (Cheering continued for some minutes.) Even the Emperor Alexander himself, tender and sensitive as he was at the sight of blood flowing in the precincts of a royal palace—a sight so monstrous, that if his language could be credited, it had never before been seen in the history of the world (cheers)—might have been taught a lesson, which even he might not have found over pleasant in the recollection (hear, hear:) for the Emperor Alexander, however pure he might himself be, and however innocent his agents, was nevertheless descended from fathers and mothers who had dethroned, confined, and slaughtered husbands, brothers, and children (Great cheering.) God forbid that he should impute the acts of violence which had been committed on the persons of various members of the present dynasty of Russia to their fathers and their brothers! but it did happen somehow or other, and by some inexplicable fatality, that those relatives had invariably reaped the advantage of the atrocities committed, and had as invariably failed to bring the perpetrators of them to public justice. (Great cheering.) Under such circumstances, if he had had the honour of being in the confidence of the Imperial Majesty of all the Russias, he should have been the last person in the world to have counselled his Imperial Master to touch upon so tender a topic (hear)—he should humbly have besought him to think twice or thrice, nay, even a fourth and a fifth time, before he ventured to allude to so delicate a subject—he should, with all proper deference, have requested him to meddle with any other topic—he should have desired him to try every other point in the compass—he should have implored him to try what he could say about Turkey, or Greece, or even Minorca, on which he had of late been casting many an amorous glance, before he adopted the peculiar phrase of "blood flowing in the precincts of a royal palace," (hear, hear); and at any rate, he should have advised him to slur it loosely over, instead of placing it, like an artful rhetorician, to form the principal point in his most effective climax. (Cheers.) He found, likewise, in these selfsame documents, another allusion, for which the Spanish Government, had it been so inclined, might have read the Holy Alliance another severe lecture—he alluded to the glib manner in which the three Potentates talked of an individual, who, let his failings or even his crimes be what they might, must always be considered as a great and a resplendent character, (hear, hear.)—who, because he was now no longer either upon a throne or at liberty, or even in life, was described by them, not merely as an ambitious ruler—not merely as an arbitrary tyrant, but also as an upstart and an usurper. (Hear, hear.) This was not the language which these three Potentates had formerly used, nor was it the language which they were entitled to use, regarding this illustrious individual. Whatever epithets others might have a right to attach to his conduct, their mouths at least were stopped: they could have no right to call him usurper, for in many of his usurpations they had been willing accomplices. (Hear, hear.) The King of Prussia followed his fortunes with the most shame-faced subserviency, after the thorough beating he received from him in the year 1807. No sooner had he recovered the upright attitude of a man than he took the first opportunity which chance threw in his way to fall upon his knees, and after much crouching and crawling in the dust, to beg from the blood-stained hand of Buonaparte no less a boon than possession of his Britannic Majesty's foreign dominions, the kingdom of Hanover. (Hear.) The Emperor Alexander, too, after he had also undergone the previous ceremony of a thorough beating, (a laugh), did not disdain to lick up the crumbs which fell from the mouth of his more successful rival: he did not disdain to take, rather than have nothing—rather than forego the Russian principle to get something on every occasion, either in Europe, or in Asia, and of late years they had even laid claim to naval dominion in America—(a laugh)—rather than forego the Calmuck policy of always adding something to what was already acquired, he condescended to receive from the hand of Buonaparte a few square miles of territory, with an additional population of only two or three thousand serfs. (A laugh.) The tender heart of the father, overflowing, as his imperial grandmother had praised it, with the milk of human kindness for all his children, could not be content without receiving a further addition to them, and therefore it was not surprising that on the very next occasion that presented itself, he was ready to seize, and actually did seize, from the same hands, a slice of the booty, large in the same proportion as his former one had been small. (A laugh.) The Emperor of Austria, too, who had entered before the others into the race for plunder, and had continued in it till the very conclusion—he who, if not an accomplice with the Jacobins of France in the spoliation of Venice, was at least the receiver of the stolen property; a case in which it had been well stated at the time in that house, that the receiver was quite as bad as the thief—(hear,) that magnanimous Prince, who, after an almost endless alternation of submission and truckling at one time, and vapouring and bullying at another, had finished by craving the honour of giving Buonaparte his favourite daughter in marriage (hear), might have been told that the term usurper could not be fairly applied even by him to the individual upon whose beck his own fate and fortunes had so repeatedly depended. Extraordinary as it was, it was still no less true, that after the powerful genius of Buonaparte had fallen under the still more powerful restlessness of his disposition,—after his armies had perished under the severities of a northern winter, and the star of his destiny had waned under the superior influence of that of the allies,—after they had succeeded in the contest by the call they had made upon the energies of their people, and the gallant manner in which their people had answered that call,—after they had come completely victorious from the struggle, in consequence of the aid they had received from the arms, skill, and gallantry of England (great cheering), without which no storm could have overpowered, no popular enthusiasm could have overwhelmed him (cheers)—it was extraordinary, he repeated, but still not the less true, that these very men should be the first to imitate that policy against which they had struggled so violently, and to carry it even still farther in all its most detestable points. (Cheers from the opposition, and cries of "No" from the ministerial benches.) He maintained that it was as he had asserted; for not even by his loudest slanderers had Buonaparte been ever accused of actions so atrocious as was the spoliation of Norway, the partition of Saxony, the transfer of Genoa, and the cession of Ragusa. (Great cheering.) It was too much, after the Allied Sovereigns had committed deeds so wicked, and actions so iniquitous as these—it was too much, after they had submitted to a long course of truckling and submission to Buonaparte, accompanied by every species of personal disgrace and degradation on their part—it was too much for them now to come forward and to calumniate his memory for transactions, in the benefit of which they had participated at the time, and the infamy of which they had since surpassed by their own conduct. (Cheers.) He rejoiced that the Spaniards had only such men as these to contend with: he knew that there were fearful odds between battalions and principles; but it was some consolation to reflect, that their battalions were not aided by the character of their masters, and that all the weight of character was happily on the contrary side. (Hear, hear.) It gave him, however, some pain to find that a monarch so enlightened as the King of France had shown himself on various occasions to be, should have yielded obedience, even for a time, to the arbitrary mandates of this tyrannic Junta. He trusted, however, that it would only prove a temporary aberration on his part from the sounder principles on which he had hitherto acted: he trusted that the men who appeared to have acquired his confidence only to abuse it, (hear, hear.) would soon be dismissed from it (hear, hear); or if not, that the voice of the country, whose interests they were ready to sacrifice, and whose rising liberties they seemed anxious to destroy, would compel them to pursue a more manly and more liberal policy. (Hear.) Indeed, the King of France had been persuaded by the parasites by whom he was at present surrounded, to go even beyond the principles of the Holy Alliance: (Hear, hear.) He had been persuaded to tell the world, that it was from the hands of a tyrant alone that a free people could hold a Constitution. (Cheers.) That accomplished prince—and all Europe acknowledged him to be at once a most finished gentleman and most able scholar—could not but be aware that all the wise and good men of former times differed with him in opinion upon this point; and if he (Mr. Brougham) reminded him of a sentence which he had recently found in a recovered work, of one whose eloquence was only to be surpassed by his wisdom, and whose skill as a statesman was only to be rivalled by his observation as a philosopher—if he reminded him of an opinion of Cicero, in direct variance with the doctrines which he had recently promulgated, it was in the sincere hope that he would consider it with all the attention that was due to such high authority. That great man had said, "*Non in ulla civitate, nisi in qua summa potestas populi est, ullum domicilium libertas habet.*" (Great cheering.) He recommended to his Most Catholic Majesty to reflect, not only on the wisdom of so great a philosopher, but also on the experience of so great a statesman. He recommended him to consider, that he was one of the greatest statesmen of the old world—that, like himself, he lived in times of great danger, and of great difficulty—that he had to contend with the most formidable conspiracy to which the life and liberty of social man had ever been exposed—that under such circumstances he had recourse only to the Roman constitution—that he threw himself on the good will of his patriotic countrymen.—that he only put forth the vigour of his own genius, and the vigour of the law, and that he never thought of calling in to his assistance the Allobroges, the Teutones or the

Scythians of his day (cheers); "and I now say," continued M. Brougham, "that if the King of France calls on either the modern Teutones or the modern Scythians to assist him in this unholy war (hear), hear), judgment will that moment go forth against him and his family, and the dynasty of Gaul will be changed at once and for ever." (Immense cheering.) The learned gentleman then asked what were the grounds on which the necessity of this war was defended. It was said to be undertaken, because an insurrection had broken out with success at Madrid. He denied this to be the fact. What was called an insurrection was an attempt to restore the lawful constitution of the country—a constitution which had been its established constitution till Ferdinand overthrew it in consequence of a mutiny in the army; and therefore, when a similar mutiny enabled the friends of liberty to recover what they had lost, it was an error in language to call such recovery by the name of insurrection, and an abuse of terms, which could only be intended to hoodwink the reason or conciliate the prejudices of the honest part of mankind. Let the pretext however, for the war be what it might, the real cause of it was not hard to conjecture. It was not from hatred to Spain or Portugal, considered simply as Spain and Portugal, that the Allied Sovereigns were for marching their hordes into the Peninsula—it was not against freedom on the Ebro, or freedom on the Minclo, that they were making war; no, it was against freedom in the abstract—it was against freedom wherever it was to be found (hear, hear)—it was against freedom by whatever men it was possessed (hear, hear)—it was against freedom by whatever checks it was secured (hear, hear,) and by whatever safeguards it was guaranteed. (Great cheering.) Freedom was the object of their most inveterate hate, and against freedom they were ready to employ every species both of fraud and force. (Cheers.) They dreaded its institutions—they abhorred its spirit; all the benefits which it has conferred upon mankind, all the monuments which have been raised in its honours, all the miracles which have been effected by its influence, they hated with the malignity of demons, for they were compelled to fear and tremble at the very sound of its name. (Cheers.) It was on this account that, disguise it as they might, they could feel no real friendship for the people of this country. As long as England remained the country that she was at present, as long as Parliament formed a free and open tribunal to which the oppressed of all nations under heaven could appeal against their oppressors, however mighty and however exalted—and with all its abuses, (and no man could lament them more feelingly than he did, because no man was more sensible of its advantages), and with all its imperfections, (and no man could be more anxious to remove and amend them, because no man wished more heartily to make it worthy of the love and admiration of the country), it was still too free to please the taste of the continental despots (loud cheering).—so long would England be the object of their hatred and machinations, sometimes carried on in secret, sometimes carried on openly, but always carried on with the same unremitting vigour and activity. (Cheering.) It was idle to suppose that these armed critics could be bounded in their views by any limits of time or of country. Could the house suppose that if there were any portion of territory in the neighbourhood of the Emperor Alexander which appeared peculiarly suited to his views, that he would not soon be able to discover some fault or flaw in its political institutions requiring his intervention, supposing it even to be a part of the Turkish Government? (Cries of "hear," and a laugh,) Nay, if his Imperial Majesty were met, with his consistory of tyrants and armed critics, he believed that it would be in vain for the Ulemah, with all his tribe of learned Muftis, to plead to him that their government was of the most sacred and venerable description (hear),—that it had antiquity in its favour (hear, hear).—that it was in full possession of "the conservative principle of social order" (hear, hear).—that it was "replete with grand truths,"—that it was "powerful and paralysed" (loud cries of "hear" and laughter),—that it had never listened to "the fatal doctrines of a disorganized philosophy," and that it had never been visited by any such things as "dreams of fallacious liberty" (immense cheering and laughter,—he believed that if the learned Ulemah were to argue the points just as if it was the holy Koran (a laugh), still these "three gentlemen of Verona', would not turn away—in disgust, as he (Mr. Brougham) should do,—but would pry about for an avenue by which to enter into the territory in question, and if they could not find a way, would not be very scrupulous about making one (laughter); and the result, in one point of view, would be that in three months from the time of deliberation, the Emperor Alexander would be at Constantinople (hear, hear), or at Minorca—for he had long shown a desire to have some western provinces; and that Austria and Prussia would be invited to look for an indemnity in any thing that England, or the King of England, might have to suit them (Loud cheers.) The principles on which this band of congregated despots had shown their readiness to act, were dangerous in the extreme, not only to free states for reasons which he had before explained, but also to the states over which the very members of this unholy junto presided. Resistance to them was a matter of duty, and the duty of this country was in consequence plain. (Hear, hear.) It behoved us, however, to take care that we did not rush blindly into a war. (Hear, hear.) An appeal to arms ought to be the last alternative we should try, but still it ought never to be so foreign to our thoughts as to be conceived impossible, or so foreign from our counsels as to take us unprepared. (Cheers.) Already, if there was any force in language, or any validity in public engagements, were we committed by the defensive treaties into which we had entered. We were bound by various engagements to prevent Portugal from being overrun by a foreign enemy. If Spain were to be overrun by foreign invaders, what would be the situation of Portugal? (Hear, hear.) Her frontiers on the side of Spain could scarcely be said to exist at present; there was no defence in them; they were a mere imaginary line, and had no existence except in the map of the geographer; her real frontiers were in the Pyrenees—her real defence was in their fastnesses; and whenever their passes were crossed, the same danger which threatened Spain would also threaten Portugal. (Cheers.) If we were bound by the force of treaties, though we might not be bound to send an army of observation to watch the motions of the French army, we were at least bound to send a naval armament to Portugal, in order that we might have the earliest information of what was occurring there, and might be ready at any moment to give assistance to our ancient ally. Above all things, we ought to repeal without delay the Foreign Enlistment Bill (loud cheering)—a measure which, in his opinion, we ought never to have enacted. (Hear, hear.) He would not, however, look backward to measures, on the propriety of which all of them might not agree; but he would look forward, in order to avoid all subject of vituperation, reserving his blame for the foreigners whose tyrannic conduct obliged this nation to hate them, and his co-operation for whatever faithful servant of the Crown, would in the performance of his duty to his country, to freedom and to the world, speak a language that was truly British (cheers)—pursue a policy that was truly free (great cheers),—and look to free states as our best and most natural allies against all enemies whatsoever (cheers); quarrelling with none, whatsoever were the form of their government;—keeping peace wherever we could, but not leaving ourselves unprepared for war (hear, hear);—not afraid of the issue, but calmly resolved to brave it at all hazards (hear, hear);—determined at the same time to support, amid every sacrifice, the honour and dignity of the Crown, the independence of the country, and every principle that is considered most valuable and sacred among civilized nations. Mr. Brougham then sat down amidst a thunder of applause from all sides of the house, which did not subside for many minutes.

[*The Times*,—*Feb.* 6.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—*Tuesday, Feb.* 4.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS.

Mr. HUME gave notice, that on the 6th of March, he should submit a motion to the House respecting the Church Establishment of Ireland, the church property of Ireland, and the commutation of tithes. The hon. member also gave notice of a motion for the 11th inst. for an account of the separate estimate of the revenues, and expenditure of each of the British colonies.

Mr. G. BENNET gave notice of a motion, on behalf of Mr. WESTERN, who was absent, relative to the state of the currency.

Lord RUSSELL gave notice of a motion, (shortly after the recess) on the subject of Parliamentary Reform.

Mr. MABERLY gave notice, that on the 18th of March he should move for a return of the state of the revenue, the expenditure, and the sinking fund, and for the immediate repeal of the whole of the assessed taxes. His object was only to diminish the taxes to the amount of the sinking fund, thus affording to the country the benefit of that diminution, without injuring the public credit.

Mr. WYNN, in the absence of the Attorney General for Ireland, gave notice of a motion for that hon. member on the Catholic question, for Thursday, the 20th of this month.

Bell's Weekly Messenger,—*Feb.* 10.

SPEECH OF THE KING OF FRANCE.

DELIVERED AT THE OPENING OF THE SESSION OF THE TWO CHAMBERS, ON TUESDAY, JAN. 28.

"Gentlemen.—The length of the two last sessions, the short time which they have left you unoccupied, would have made me wish to be able to put off for a short time the opening of the present. But the regular vote of the expenditure of the State is an advantage of which you have felt all the value; and in order to preserve it, I have counted upon the same devotion which were necessary for me to obtain it.

"The situation of the interior of the kingdom is improved; the administration of justice, loyally exercised by the Juries, wisely and religiously directed by the Magistrates, has put an end to the plots and attempts at revolt which were encouraged by the hope of impunity.

"I have concluded with the Holy See those conventions which were necessary for the formation of the new dioceses of which the law authorizes the establishment.

"Every where the churches will be provided

with their pastors; and the clergy of France, completely organized, will bring upon us the blessings of Providence.

"I have provided by ordinances, as economy in our expenses required, regular order in the accounts. My Ministers will submit to the sanction of the law the account of the expences of the year 1821. They will furnish you with the statement of the receipt and expences effected in 1822, and that of the charges and resources to be expected in 1824.

"It results from these documents, that all prior expenses being liquidated—even those which the military preparations have rendered necessary—we enter upon the year 1823, with forty millions of excess upon the accounts open for this year; and that the budget for 1824 will present a ballance of receipts and expenses, without requiring the employment of this reserve.

"France owed to Europe the example of a prosperity which people cannot obtain but by the return to religion—to legitimacy—to order—to true liberty. That salutary example she now gives.

"But divine justice permits, that, after having for a long time made other nations suffer the terrible effects of our disorders, we should ourselves be exposed to dangers brought about by similar calamities among a neighbouring people.

"I have made every endeavour to guarantee the security of my people, and to preserve Spain herself from the extremity of misfortune. The infatuation with which the representations made at Madrid have been rejected, leaves little hope of preserving peace.

"I have ordered the recall of my Minister: one hundred thousand Frenchmen, commanded by a Prince of my family,—by him whom my heart delights to call my son,—are ready to to march, invoking the God of St. Louis, for the sake of preserving the throne of Spain to a descendant of Henry IV. of saving that fine kingdom from its ruin, and of reconciling it with Europe.

"Our stations are about to be reinforced in those places where our maritime commerce has need of that protection. Cruisers shall be established every where, wherever our arrivals can possibly be annoyed.

"If war is inevitable, I will use all my endeavours to confine its circle, to limit its duration; it will be undertaken only to conquer peace, which the state of Spain would render impossible. Let Ferdinand VII. be free to give to his people institutions which they cannot hold but from him, and which by securing their tranquillity would dissipate the just inquietudes of France. Hostilities shall cease from that moment. I make, Gentlemen, before you, a solemn engagement on this point.

"I was bound to lay before you the state of our foreign affairs. It was for me to deliberate I have done it maturely. I have consulted the dignity of my crown, the honour and security of France. Gentlemen, we are Frenchmen; we shall always be agreed to defend such interests

This speech was received with loud demostrations of applause by the auditors, and the Duke d' Angouleme when he was alluded to as the destined leader of the 100,000 Frenchmen, clapped his hand on the hilt of his sword.

Saturday, Feb. 1.

A stormy discussion arose on the question of the validity of the election of M. Meandre for the Department of the Loire. A number of Constitutional electors had protested against the return, alleging that they were prevented from voting by the arbitrary decision of the Prefect, by which means alone the Royalist majority was obtained.

General Foy commented upon the injustice of this proceeding. In conclusion he said "However, I do not oppose myself to the admission of M. Meandre. Of what consequence to me can an insulated case be, *when there are no longer in France any elections?—(Tumult on the right: "Order, order.)*

M. Foy.—"When there are no longer in France——"

On the left.—"Yes, yes!"

The President rang the bell.

On the right.—"Order, order!"

The Orator repeated the phrase three times. Each time the cries of "Order!" were renewed.

M. de Girardin.—"No; there are no longer any elections."

The uproar continued.

M. Sebastiani repeated what M. Foy had said, and concluded by observing that France would learn that *the Prefects made the elections*, and perhaps, even the gendarmes.

On the right.—"This is shocking!"

On the left.—"Yes! yes!"

On the right.—"To the vote! To the vote!"

The President put to the vote the validity of the election: it was confirmed.

CHAMBER OF PEERS.

Monday, Feb. 3.

M. the Duke de Levis, reporter of the special commission, presented the project of an address in answer to his Majesty's speech. An amendment in favour of peace, proposed by M. the Baron de Barente, was supported by the Prince Talleyrand, the Count de Segur, and the Count Daru; opposed by M. de Villele and Viscount de Chauteaubriand, and finally lost by a majority of 90 to 53.

The Examiner.

Viscount de Chateaubriand and Count de Corbiere yesterday transacted business with his Majesty after mass. The King also received the homage of numerous persons of distinction, amongst whom was M. de Castelbajac, Colonel of the Dragoons of the Guard. His Majesty said to this superior officer, whose corps forms part of the army of the Pyrenees:—"I shall be with you in heart, not being able to be so otherwise."—"Sire, answered M. Castelbajac, "we shall conduct ourselves as if we were under the eyes of your Majesty."—*Quotidienne.*

The Times, Feb. 7.

A letter from Paris says, that the Russian Ambassador, M. Pozzo di Borgo, whose efforts to provoke a war between France and Spain have been frequently adverted to, was so overcome with joy on finding by the King of France's speech that his exertions had been crowned with success, that on his return to his house, he threw his hat into the air, and embraced the servant who opened the door.

A vessel from Rio de Janeiro has brought a copy of the following letter from the Prince Royal (now Emperor of Brazil) to the King:—

"Rio, October 23.

"My father,—The filial love which in all respects I owe to your Majesty, makes me anxious to inquire after your Majesty's health, in which I am deeply interested, as all sons who, like me, love their fathers, must be.

"Your Majesty will be informed by the public papers which I transmit, of the high dignity to which I have been raised by the unanimous voice of the good, loyal, and brave people, to whom I am exceedingly grateful, since they are disposed to support me, my imperial posterity, and the dignity of this nation, of which I have the happiness to be Emperor and perpetual defender; and in which the Portuguese nation may find a refuge from the adversities which threaten it.

"I have the honour, with all respect, to kiss your Majesty's Royal hand.

"Your Majesty's affectionate son,

"PEDRO."

The Times, January 30.

Holy Alliance.—A letter from Leghorn of the 11th ult. says—"A very good caricature of the Congress of Verona has been *imagined* here: of course none dare attempt to print it, or they would incur the displeasure of the Austrian double eagle. The subject would, I think, be a good one to exercise the talents of some of your caricaturists. The scene is imagined to be a saloon, in the middle of which is a table: at one side is seated Alexander of Russia, on the other our cousin Francis of Austria; at either end the representatives of France and England. At Alexander's foot lies the King of Prussia, in a cradle, whom the Autocrat is kindly rocking to sleep; in one of Francis's pockets is the King of Naples; in the other, the King of Sardinia; who upon the least attempt to emerge from their prisons, are saluted by hearty thumps from the guardian of Neapolitan and Sardinian liberty. The Frenchman rises in anger, and attempts to draw the sword, but is stayed by Wellington, who laying his hand on Monsieur's hilt, cries "Peace". Under the table are a host of petty Princes, who, though very willing to get a peep at what is going on amongst their betters above, are kept in order by 'kicks occasional' from the deciding Powers. You will hardly have an idea of the thing from my description, but it presents a pretty faithful picture of the actual state of Europe; and I think some of your artists might hit it off in good style."

The Times, Feb. 6.

POLICE.

COURT OF REQUESTS.

LORD MANSFIELD'S WIG.—WILLIAMS V. LAWRENCE.

This was a case which, by the parties concerned, was considered of no small importance; and which, to the auditors, in the course of its discussion, excited no small merriment.

Mr. Williams, who is what is vulgarly called a barber, but in more refined language is termed a perruquier, appeared in this Court a few days back, and obtained a summons against the defendant, who is clerk to Mr. Reeves, an attorney in Tottenham-court road, calling upon him to

attend on a given day, to show cause why he should not pay a debt of 39s 11¾d.

Mr. Williams, who spoke with a sort of lisping squeak, garrulously addressed the Commissioner. "He had (he said) been a hair-dresser, man and boy, for 68 years. He had served his time in the Temple, where he had had the honour of making wigs for some of the greatest men as ever lived—of all professions and of all ranks—judges, barristers, and commoners—churchmen as well as laymen—illiterate men as well as literate men; and among the latter, he had to rank the immortal Dr. Johnson; but of all the wigs he had ever set comb to, there was none on which he so much prided himself as a full state wig which he had made for Lord Mansfield: it was one of the earliest proofs of his genius: it had excited the warm commendation of his master, and the envy of his brother shopmates; but, above all, it had pleased, nay, even delighted, the noble and learned judge himself. "Oh! gemmen," exclaimed Mr. Williams, "if you had known what joy I felt when I first saw his noble Lordship on the bench with that wig on his head!" (In an under tone, but rubbing his hands with ecstacy). "Upon my say so, I was fuddled for the three days after!"

The Commissioner.—What has this wig to do with the defendant's debt?

Mr Williams.—A great deal: that's the very bone of contention.

The Commissioner.—Doubtless; but you must come to the marrow, if you can, as soon as possible.

Mr. Williams.—I will. Well, as I was a saying—where did I leave off?—Oh! when I was fuddled.

The Commissioner.—I hope you have left off that habit, now, my good man.

Mr. Williams.—Upon my say so, I have, trust me; but as I was a saying, to make a long story short, in course of time I left my master in the Temple, set up for myself, and did a great stroke of business. Ay, I could tell you such a list of customers. There was—

Commissioner.—Never mind, we don't want your list: go on.

Mr. Williams.—Well, then, at last I set up in Boswell-court, Queen-square. Lawk me! what alterations I have seen in that square, surely, in my time. I remember when I used to go to shave old Lord —

Commissioner. For God's sake, do come to the end of your story.

Mr William.—Well, I will. Where was I? Oh! in Boswell-court—[Commissioner, aside: I wish you were there now.]—Well, then, you must know when Lord Mansfield (God rest his soul!) died, his wig—the very, very wig I made—got back to my old master's shop, and he kept it as a pattern for other Judges' wigs; and at last, who should die but my master himself. Ay, it's what we must all come to.

The Commissioner.—Go on, go on, man, and come to the end of your story.

Mr. Williams.—I will, I will. Well, where was I? Oh! in my poor master's shop. Well, so when he died, my mistress gave me for she knew, poor soul! how I loved it—this identical wig; and I carried it home with as much delight as if it had been one of my children. Ah, poor little things! they're all gone before me.

The Commissioner.—Come, if you don't cut this matter short, I must, and send you after them.

Mr. Williams.—Dearee me! you put me out. Well, as I was a saying, I kept this here wig as the apple of my eye; when, as ill luck would have it, that'ere Mr. Lawrence came to my shop, and often asked me to lend it to him to act with in a play—I think he called it Shycock, or Shylock, for he said he was to play the Judge. I long refused, but he over-persuaded me, and on an unlucky day I let him have it, and have never (weeping and wiping his little eye with his white apron) seen it since.

The Commissioner.—And so you have summoned him for the price of this wig?

Mr. Williams.—You have just hit the nail on the head.

The Commissionrr.—Well, Mr. Lawrence, what have you to say to this?

Mr. Lawrence (with great pomposity).—Why, Sir, I have a great deal to say.

The Commissioner.—Well then, Sir, I desire you will say as little as you can, for there are a great many persons waiting here whose time is very precious.

Mr. Lawrence.—Not more precious than mine, I presume, Sir. I submit that this case is in the nature of an action of trover, to recover possession of this wig; and, this admitted, Sir, I have humbly to contend, that the plaintiff must be nonsuited; for Sir, you will not find one word of or concerning a wig in his declaration, The plaintiff must not travel out of his record.

Commissioner.—What record?

Mr. Lawrence.—The record in Court.

Commissioner.—We have no record.

Mr. Lawrence.—You have a summons, on which I attend to defend myself; and that is, to all intents and purposes, *de facto*, as well as *de jure*, a record, similar to, and of the essence of, a record in the Court above.

Commissioner.—Sir, we are not guided by the precedents of Courts above here. Our jurisdiction and our powers are defined by particular acts of Parliament.

Mr. Lawrence.—Sir, I contend, according to the common law of these realms, that I am right.

Commissioner.—I say, according to the rules of common sense, you are wrong.

Mr Lawrence.—Sir, I have cases.

Commissioner.—Sir, I desire you will confine yourself to this case.

Mr. Lawrence.—What says Kitty upon the nature of these pleadings?

The Commissioner.—And pray who is Kitty?

Mr. Lawrence.—The most eminent pleader of the present day.

The Commissioner.—I never heard of a woman being a special pleader.

Mr. Lawrence.—He is not a woman, Sir; he is a man, Sir, and a great man, Sir—and a man, Sir ——

The Commissioner.—Do you mean Mr. Chitty?

Mr. Lawrence.—I mean the gentleman *you* call Chitty, and most erroneously so call him; for you ought to know that he *Ch* in Italian sounds like an English K; and Mr. Kitty, by lineal descent, is an Italian. It is a vulgar error to spell his name with a y final, it ought to be i, and then it would properly sound Kittee.

The Commissionrr.—I should rather take Mr. Chitty's authority for this than yours.

Mr. Lawrence (in anger).—Sir, do you contradict me?

The Commissioner.—Sir, I will bring this case to a short issue. Did you borrow this man's wig?

Mr. Lawrence.—I did.

The Commissioner.—Do you choose to return it?

Mr. Lawrence.—It is destroyed.

The Commissioner.—How destroyed?

Mr. Lawrence.—It was burnt by accident.

The Commissioner.—Who burnt it?

Mr. Lawrence.—I did, in performing the part of the *Judge* in Shakspeare's inimitable play of the *Merchant of Venice*. While too intent on the pleadings of *Portia*, the candle caught the curls, and I with difficulty escaped having my eyes burnt out.

The plaintiff here uttered an ejaculation of mental suffering, something between a groan and a curse.

The Commissioner.—Well then, Sir, I have only to tell you, you are responsible for the property thus intrusted to your care; and, without farther comment, I order and adjudge that you pay to the plaintiff the sum of 39s. 11¾d., which is the sum he is prepared to swear it is worth.

Mr. Williams.—Swear! Lord love you, I'd swear it was worth a Jew's eye. Indeed, no money can compensate me for its loss.

Commissioner.—I cannot order you a Jew's eye, Mr. Williams, unless Mr. Lawrence can persuade his friend Shylock to part with one of his: but I will order you such a sum, in monies numbered, as you will swear this wig was fairly and honestly worth.

A long dispute followed as to the value of the wig, when Mr. Williams ultimately agreed to take 20s. and costs, and the parties were dismissed, mutually grumbling at each other.

The Times, January 27.

ACCIDENTS OFFENCES &c.

The late Murder near Lewisham.—The re-examination of the prisoners charged on suspicion with the perpetration of this murder, which was appointed to take place before the Magistrates at Greenwich yesterday, was postponed to next Tuesday week, as the evidence is not yet complete to warrant their final commitment, and the expense of bringing them from Maidstone is considerable. One of the Smiths alone (there were three in custody), a nephew of the deceased, was brought up for the purpose of being discharged, it appearing that he was not at the place where the murder was committed that night. Mr. Constable told him, however, that it was plain he knew of the robbery. He also informed him that there was another charge of felony (a burglary, we believe) against him, and therefore required him to enter into his own recognizance to appear before the Magistrates on next Tuesday. Smith did so, and was then discharged. It was after further proof of Coleman's guilt was obtained, that he made his confessions in the gaol; he will not be received as King's evidence. It was Robert Smith, he says, who fired the shot.

The Times, Jan. 22.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 16, 1822.

EXECUTION OF J. W. L. GEBHARD, ESQ., FOR THE MURDER OF A SLAVE.

On Saturday, the 21st of September last, the trial of Mr. J. W. L. Gebhard son of the Rev. Mr. Gebhard, Clergyman at the Paarl, at the instance of the Landdrost of Stellenbosch, *ratione officii*, prosecutor, came on before the full Court at this place, for the murder of a slave, the property of his father, by excessive and unlawful punishment. He was found guilty, and sentenced to death; but having noted an appeal from the sentence, it was brought before the Honourable the Court of Appeals, on Wednesday, the 13th instant, and the opinion of the Court was delivered by the Secretary in the following words:—

"The Court having read, and duly considered the appellant's memorial, and other documents produced by him, setting forth his reasons for appealing, and praying a reversal of the said sentence, and to award such other punishment as this Court shall deem equitable and just, according to the merits of the case; and the *ratione officii* prosecutor's replies thereto; and having also read and duly considered the whole of the proceedings had before the Worshipful the Court of Justice, and the cause having been duly assessed;—doth dismiss this appeal,—doth affirm the sentence appealed from, and doth direct the cause back to the Worshipful the Court of Justice, to forthwith carry into execution their aforesaid sentence."

After the Court had given its decision on this melancholy case, the Secretary of the Court of Appeals, by command of his Excellency the Governor, observed, that "the Court having confirmed the sentence of the Court below, he was directed to state, that it is the intention of his Excellency the Governor to call the particular attention of the Landdrost of the district of Stellenbosch to the future welfare of the slaves who have given evidence in this case; and also, that it is his Excellency's intention to take into his immediate consideration the limitation of domestic correction of slaves, both in its nature and extent, as well as every other subject connected with their welfare and treatment.

The awful sentence of the Court of Justice was enforced yesterday. At about half-past 8, the prisoner, attended by Dr. Philips, who, from the moment of the affirmation of the sentence, had administered spiritual comfort, ascended the waggon, at the prison door, and repaired to the hall of justice; from which, accompanied by the Rev. Dr. Philips and the Rev. Mr. Wright, he was conveyed to the place of execution: on entering the waggon, his step was firm, and his countenance animated by the fervour of religion. Hymns, in Dutch and English, were sung until they arrived, about 10 o'clock, at the fatal spot. Soon after 10, the members of the Court of Justice arrived—the singing of hymns continued, in which the prisoner joined. Just before he ascended the platform, which he did without the least embarrassment, he requested leave to sing one other hymn alone, which he did, in the English language, with an undismayed voice, and with a glowing countenance: he then addressed those who were present: "I have but a few moments to live; I wish you may all receive the full benefit of my example. I acknowledge the justice of my sentence; may its example not be lost upon you!—I see you are much affected; but I call upon you, in the language of our blessed Saviour, 'Weep not for me, but weep for yourselves.' We are all weak, sinful creatures. 'Let him that standeth take heed lest he fall!' I forgive all my prosecutors, and those who bore witness against me. I die in peace with all mankind, and hope for salvation, only through the merits of Christ! May he wash you all from sin." Soon after he was launched into eternity.

A circumstance so unusual at the Cape, where slavery is in its mildest form, made a great sensation. An immense concourse attended the execution. There was no symptom of exultation in the conduct or appearance of the slaves, who were present in great numbers. They all expressed gratitude for the protection afforded them by the Governor, in confirming the sentence of the court of justice, but at the same time manifested extreme sorrow for the sufferer.

The Times, Feb. 7.

FROM THE LITERARY GAZETTE.

PEVERIL OF THE PEAK. By the Author of Waverley. 4 vols. 12mo. Edinburgh 1822. A. Constable & Co.; London, Hurst, Robinson & Co.

OF the fertile Genius of the North, which has produced another picture of the manners of a distant age, it could now be hardly any thing but tautology to discuss the character. The extraordinary popularity which has followed it, and the high rank to which it has raised a particular species of literature, afford sufficient grounds for judgment; and however unequal different minds may estimate the different works to be, there can be but one general result, namely, that the whole exhibit a mind of the richest endowments, and have established a fame of the highest moral, literary, and intellectual *caste*. These considerations induce us rather to gratify the public with as ample an account as we can of the novelty, than to indulge in our own critical propensities. It will farther be easy to gather our sentiments as we proceed.

Peveril of the Peak is introduced by a Preface, in which the well-known Dr. Dria-dust figures; and in a Colloquy with the author's Eidolon, we have a good-humoured defence of the liberties taken in not adhering strictly to the historical truths of the periods adopted for these Tales. As the concluding passages sum up the argument, we quote them here. Dria-dust says,—

Your works may occasionally have put men of solid judgment upon researches which they would not perhaps have otherwise thought of undertaking. But this will leave you still accountable for misleading the young, the indolent and the giddy, by thrusting into their hands, works, which, while they have so much the appearance of conveying information, as may prove perhaps a salve to their consciences for employing their leisure in the perusal, yet leave their giddy brains contented with the crude, uncertain, and often false statements, which your Novels abound with.

Author. It would be very unbecoming in me, reverend sir, to accuse a gentleman of your cloth of cant; but pray is there not something like it in the pathos with which you enforce these dangers? I aver, on the contrary, that by introducing the busy and the youthful to 'truths severe in fairy fiction dressed,' I am doing a real service to the more ingenious and the more apt among them; for the love of knowledge wants but a beginning—the least spark will give fire when the train is properly prepared; and having been interested in fictitious adventures, ascribed to an historical period and characters, the reader begins next to be anxious to learn what the facts really were, and how far the novelist has justly represented them.

But even where the mind of the more careless reader remains satisfied with the light perusal he has afforded to a tale of fiction, he will still lay down the book with a degree of knowledge, not perhaps of the most accurate kind, but such as he might not otherwise have acquired. Nor is this limited to minds of a low and incurious description; but, on the contrary, comprehends many persons otherwise of high talents, who, nevertheless, either from lack of time or of perseverance, are willing to sit down contented with the slight information which is acquired in such a manner. The great Duke of Marlborough, for example, having quoted, in conversation, some fact of English history rather inaccurately, was requested to name his authority, "Shakespeare's Historical Plays," answered the conqueror of Blenheim; "the only English history I ever read in my life." And a hasty recollection will convince any of us, how much better we are acquainted with those parts of English history which that immortal bard has dramatized, than with any other portion of British story.

Dria-dust. And you, worthy sir, are ambitious to render a similar service to posterity?

Author. May the saints forefend I should be guilty of such unfounded vanity! I only show what has been done when there were giants in the land. We pigmies of the present day, may at least, however, do something; and it is well to have a pattern before our eyes, though that pattern be inimitable.

Dria-dust. Well, Sir, with me you must have your own course; and for reasons well known to you, it is impossible for me to reply to you in argument. But I doubt if all you have said will reconcile the public to the anachronisms of your present volumes. Here you have a Countess of Derby, fetched out of her cold grave, and saddled with a set of adventures dated twenty years after her death.

Author. She may sue me for damages, as in the case Dido *versus* Virgil.

Dria-dust. A worse fault is, that your manners are even more incorrect than usual. Your Puritan is faintly traced, in comparison to your Cameronian.

Author. I agree to the charge; but although I still consider hypocrisy and enthusiasm as fit food for ridicule and satire, yet I am sensible of the difficulty of holding fanaticism up to laughter or abhorrence, without using colouring which may give offence to the sincerely worthy and religious. Many things are lawful which we are taught are not convenient; and there are many tones of feeling which are too respectable to be insulted, though we do not altogether sympathize with them.

Dria-dust. Not to mention, my worthy Sir, that perhaps you may think the subject exhausted.

Author. The devil take the men of this generation, for putting the worst construction on their neighbour's conduct!

The novel begins about the year 1658, and presents to us Sir Geoffrey Peveril of the Peak, (by far the best drawn character in the piece,) a sturdy cavalier descended from the bastard son of William the Conqueror, settled at Martindale Castle in Derbyshire, with estates and fortune sadly dilapidated in consequence of royalist sufferings in the civil wars. At Moultrassie Hall, very near to him, resides Ralph Bridgenorth, decended from a Leicester brewer, a presbyterian, and greatly benefited by the political causes which had contributed to the injury of his aristocratic neighbour, of whom he is a principal creditor. In the midst of the contests, however, which distracted the country, and in spite of their opposite opinions, Bridgenorth had befriended Sir Geoffrey, who was his old schoolfellow and playmate, and good-will subsists between the families.

The house of Peveril has an heir in Julian, a bold boy of three or four years of age, and drawn exceedingly like the young Buccleugh of Sir Walter Scott; while the more prosperous Bridgenorth loses all his children except an infant, Alice, whose birth at this epoch costs the life of her delicate mother. The father is utterly disconsolate, and hopeless of saving this last pledge of his union, when the amiable Lady Peveril interposes, and takes the baby under her charge to Martindale Castle. The description here is very pretty and affecting.

The restoration of Charles, which at first puts an end to "civil dudgeon," raises the expectations of Sir Geoffrey, but does not improve his fortunes; and the various shapes of relation into which public affairs cast the neighbours in Derbyshire, are dwelt upon nearly throughout the first volume, which we do not find very interesting, though no doubt descriptive of these changeable times. In the end, Bridgenorth and Peveril quarrel, and Alice is taken from her kind protectress, and disposed of with her attendant, Deborah Debbitch, no one knows where. The ground of quarrel is the appearance at Martindale of the famous Lady of Latham, Louise de Tremouille, the Roman Catholic Countess of Derby, who is pursued by a court faction for the executions (denounced as the murder) of Colonel Christian, whom she had condemned in her capacity of Sovereign of the Isle of Man, and immediately put to death. Even the services of her husband, who perished on the scaffold at Bolton-le-Moors, are insufficient to protect her; and Sir Geoffrey, in aiding her escape, comes into violent conflict with Bridgenorth, one of her most inveterate pursuers: This sprung from his wife's being the sister of Christian, and a deep desire for revenge on one who had shed the blood of the saints. The Countess, however, reaches the Isle of Man, and except a heavy mulct, is no further assailed by the government. But her offence is not forgotten by the aggrieved party, and not only Bridgenorth, but his brother-in-law, Edward Christian, study with a determined perseverance how to requite the death of their murdered relative.

A period of years is now overleapt, and we find Julian Peveril, the hero, a fine young man, who had travelled with his kinsman, the youthful Earl of Derby, and now remains with him at his mother's castle in Man. Hither, it also turns out, Alice had been removed, and occupies, with Deborah, a retired mansion of her late uncle; and here Julian encounters her, and a mutual passion ensues. But Alice has had resolution to forbid his visits, when the following scene is described:

"When Alice Bridgenorth entered, at length, the parlour where her anxious lover had so long expected her, it was with a slow step, and a composed manner. Her dress was arranged with an accurate attention to form, which at once enhanced the appearance of its puritanic simplicity, and struck Julian as a bad omen; for although the time bestowed upon the toilette may, in many cases, intimate the wish to appear advantageously at such an interview, yet a ceremonious arrangement of attire is very much allied with formality, and a preconceived determination to treat a lover with cold politeness.

"The sad-coloured gown—the pinched and plaited cap, which carefully obscured the profusion of long dark-brown hair—the small ruff, and the long sleeves, would have appeared to great disadvantage on a shape less graceful than Alice Bridgenorth's; but an exquisite form, though not, as yet, sufficiently rounded in the outlines to produce the perfection of female beauty, was able to sustain and give grace even to this unbecoming dress. Her countenance, fair and delicate, with eyes of hazel, and a brow of alabaster, had, notwithstanding, less regular beauty than her form, and might have been justly subjected to criticism. There was, however, a life and spirit in her gaiety, and a depth of sentiment in her gravity, which made Alice, in conversation with the very few persons with whom she associated, so fascinating in her manners and expression, whether of language or countenance—so touching, also, in her simplicity and purity of thought, that brighter beauties might have been overlooked in her company. It was no wonder, therefore, that an ardent character like Julian, influenced by these charms, as well as by the secrecy and mystery attending his intercourse with Alice, should prefer the recluse of the Black-Fort to all others with whom he had become acquainted in general society.

"His heart beat high as she came into the apartment, and it was almost without an attempt to speak that his profound obeisance acknowledged her entrance.

"'This is a mockery, Master Peveril,' said Alice, with an effort to speak firmly, which yet was disconcerted by a slight tremulous inflection of voice—'a mockery, and a cruel one. You come to this lone place, inhabited only by two women, too simple to command your absence—too weak to enforce it—you come, in spite of my earnest request—to the neglect of your own time—to the prejudice, I may fear, of my character—you abuse the influence you possess over the simple person to whom I am intrusted—All this you do, and think to make it up by low reverences, and constrained courtesy! Is this honourable, or is it fair?—Is it,' she added, after a moment's hesitation—'is it kind?'

"The tremulous accent fell especially on the last work she uttered, and it was spoken in a low tone of gentle reproach, which went to Julian's heart.

"'If,' said he, 'there was a mode by which, at the peril of my life, Alice, I could shew my regard—my respect—my devoted tenderness—the danger would be dearer to me than ever was pleasure.'

"'You have said such things often,' said Alice, 'and they are such as I ought not to hear, and do not desire to hear. I have no tasks to impose on you—no enemies to be destroyed—no need or desire of protection—no wish, Heaven knows, to expose you to danger—It is your visits here alone to which danger attaches. You have but to rule your own wilful temper—to turn your thoughts and your cares elsewhere, and I can have nothing to ask—nothing to wish for. Use your own reason—consider the injury you do yourself—the injustice you do us—and let me, once more, in fair terms, entreat you to absent yourself from this place—till—till—'

"She paused, and Julian eagerly interrupted her,—'Till when, Alice?—till when?—impose on me any length of absence which your severity can inflict, short of a final separation—Say, begone for years, but return when these years are over; and, slow and wearily as they must pass away, still the thought, that they must at length have their period, will enable me to live through them. Let me, then, conjure thee, Alice, to name a date—to fix a term—to say till *when*.

"'Till you can bear to think of me only as a friend and sister.'"

Such orders, however, are more easily issued than persevered in, or obeyed, and Peveril continues his suit, till the father, Bridgenorth, suddenly appears. Besides his personal reasons for visiting the island, the conspiracy to overwhelm the Countess of Derby is a powerful motive; and we have a good many details on that sort of event, which Lord Thurlow ludicrously designated as a storm in a wash-hand-basin. He does not however discourage Julian's hopes; but on the contrary endeavours to win him over by them to espouse the cause in which he is engaged. This involves all the intricacies of the memorable Popish Plots which disgraced our history from about 1660 downwards. But before we endeavour to thread these mazes, in so far as the story is concerned, we must introduce to notice the most remarkable personage in the Novel. This is a female page, or attendant upon the Countess of Derby, and a diversity of the Gilpin Horner, or Human-elfin species.

"This little creature, for she was of the least and slightest size of womankind, was exquisitely well formed in all her limbs, which the dress she usually wore, (a green silk tunic, of a peculiar form) set off to the best advantage. Her face was darker than the usual hue of Europeans; and the profusion of long and silken hair, which, when she undid the braids in which she commonly wore it, fell down almost to her ancles, was also rather a foreign attribute. Her countenance resembled a most beautiful miniature; and there was a quickness, decision, and fire, in Fenella's look, and especially in her eyes, which was probably rendered yet more alert and acute, because, through the imperfection of her other organs, it was only by sight that she could obtain information of what passed around her.

"The pretty mute was mistress of many little accomplishments which the Countess had caused to be taught to her in compassion for her forlorn situation, and which she learned with the most surprising quickness. Thus, for example, she was exquisite in the use of the needle, and so ready and ingenious a draughtswoman, that, like the ancient Mexicans, she sometimes made a hasty sketch with her pencil the means of conveying her ideas, either by direct or emblematical representation. Above all, in the art of ornamental writing, much studied at that period, Fenella was so great a proficient, as to rival the fame of Messrs. Snow, Shelley, and other masters of the pen, whose copy-books, preserved in the libraries of the curious, still shew the artists smiling on the frontispiece in all the honours of flowing gowns and full-bottomed wigs, to the eternal glory of caligraphy.

"The little maiden had besides these accomplishments, much ready wit and acuteness of intellect. With Lady Derby, and with the two young gentlemen, she was a great favourite, and used much freedom in conversing with them, by means of a system of signs which had been gradually established amongst them, and which served all ordinary purposes of consideration.

"But, though happy in the indulgence and favour of her mistress, from whom indeed she was seldom separated, Fenella was by no means a favourite with the rest of the household. In fact, it seemed that her temper, exasperated perhaps by a sense of her misfortune, was by no means equal to her abilities. She was very haughty in her demeanor, even towards the upper domestics, who in that establishment were of a much higher rank, and better birth than in the families of the nobility in general. These often complained, not only of her pride and reserve, but of her high and irascible temper and vindictive disposition. Her passionate propensity had been indeed idly encouraged by the young men, and particularly by the Earl, who sometimes amused himself with teasing her, that he might enjoy the various singular motions and murmurs by which she expressed her resentment. Towards him, these were of course only petulant and whimsical indications of pettish anger. But when she was angry with others of inferior degree—before whom she did not control herself—the expression of her passion, unable to display itself in language, had something even frightful, so singular were the tones contortions, and gestures, to which she had recourse. The lower domestics, to whom she was liberal almost beyond her apparent means, observed her with much deference and respect, but much more from fear, than from any real attachment, for the caprices of her temper displayed themselves even in her gifts; and those who most frequently shared her bounty, seemed by no means assured of the benevolence of the motives which dictated her liberality.

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"All these peculiarities led to a conclusion consonant with Manx superstition. Devout believers in all the legends of fairies so dear to the Celtic tribes, the Manx people held it for certainty that the elves were in the habit of carrying off mortal children before baptism, and leaving in the cradle of the new born babe one of their own brood, which was almost always imperfect in some one or other of the organs proper to humanity. Such a being they conceived Fenalla to be; and the smallness of her size, her dark complexion, her long locks of silken hair, the singularity of her manners and tones, as well as the caprices of her temper, were to their thinking all attributes of the irritable, fickle, and dangerous race from which they supposed her to be sprung. And it seemed, that although no jest appeared to offend her more than when Lord Derby called her in sport the Elfin Queen, or otherwise alluded to her supposed connexion with 'the pigmyfolk,' yet still her perpetually affecting to wear the colour of green, proper to the fairies, as well as some other peculiarities, seemed voluntarily assumed by her, in order to countenance the superstition, perhaps because it gave her more authority among the lower orders.

"Many were the tales circulated respecting the Countess's *Elf*, as Fenella was currently called in the island; and the malcontents of the stricter persuasion were convinced, that no one but a Papist, and a malignant, would have kept near her person a creature of such doubtful origin. They conceived that Fenella's deafness and dumbness were only towards those of this world, and that she had been heard talking, and singing, and laughing, most elvishly, with the invisibles of her own race. They alleged, also, that she had a *Double*, a sort of apparition resembling her, which slept in the Countess's anti-room, or bore her train, or wrought in her cabinet, while the real Fenella joined the song of the mermaids on the moonlight sands, or the dance of the fairies in the haunted valley of Glenmoy, or on the heights of Snawfell and Barool. The sentinels, too, would have sworn they had seen the little maiden trip past them in their solitary night-walks, without their having it in their power to challenge her, any more than if they had been as mute as herself. To all this mass of absurdities, the better informed paid no more attention than to the usual idle exaggerations of the vulgar, which so frequently connect that which is unusual with what is supernatural."

As the tale proceeds, her human origin is related, but her extraordinary feats savour more of fairy potency than of merely mortal power. Peveril undertakes to carry some important papers to London from his benefactress the Countess, and, secretly departing, Fenella forces herself into the same vessel with him, and insists on being his companion. She is nevertheless set ashore, and the Skipper gives our hero on occasion the following history:

"Peveril found the master of the vessel rather less rude than those in his station of life usually are, and received from him full satisfaction concerning the fate of Fenella, upon whom the captain bestowed a hearty curse, for obliging him to lay-to until he had sent his boat ashore, and had her back again.

"'I hope,' said Peveril, 'no violence was necessary to reconcile her to go ashore? I trust she offered no foolish resistance?'

"'Resist! mein Gott,' said the captain, 'she did resist like a troop of horse—she did cry, you might hear her at Whitehaven—she did go up the rigging like a cat up a chimney; but dat vas ein trick of her old trade.'

"'What trade do you mean?' said Peveril.

"'O,' said the seaman, 'I vas know more about her than you, Meinheer. I was know that she vas a little, very little girl, and prentice to one seiltanzer, when my lady yonder had the good luck to buy her.'

"'A seiltanzer,' said Peveril; 'what do you mean by that?'

"'I mean a rope-danzer, a mountebank, a Hans pickel harring. I vas know Adrian Brackel well—he sell de powders dat empty men's stomach, and fill him's own purse. Not know Adrian Brackel, mein Gott! I have smoked many a pound of tabak with him.'

"Peveril now remembered that Fenella had been brought into the family when he and the young Earl were in England, and while the Countess was absent on an expedition to the continent. Where the Countess found her, she never communicated to the young men; but only intimated, that she had received her out of compassion, in order to relieve her from a situation of extreme distress.

"He hinted so much to the communicative seaman, who replied, 'that for distress he knew nochts on't; only, that Adrian Brackel beat her when she would not dance on the rope, and starved her when she did, to prevent her growth. The bargain between the Countess and the mountebank, he said, he had made himself; because the Countess had hired his brig upon her expedition to the continent. None else knew where she came from. The Countess had seen her on a public stage at Ostend—compassionated her helpless situation, and the severe treatment she received—and had employed him to purchase the poor creature from her master, and charged him with silence towards all her retinue. 'And so I do keep silence,' continued the faithful confidant, 'van I am in the havens of Man: but when I am on the broad seas, den my tongue is mine own, you know. Die foolish peoples in the island, they say she is a wechsel-balg—what you call a fairy-elf changeling. My faith, they do not never have seen ein wechsel-balg; for I saw one myself at Cologne, and it was twice as big as yonder girl, and did break the poor people, with eating them up, like de great big cuckoo in the sparrow's nest; but this Venella eat no more than other girls—it was no wechsel-balg in the world.'"

(To be continued.)

LITERATURE.

HIS LATE MAJESTY'S LIBRARY.

THIS Library has been the source of so many statements in the Journals, that we rejoice at being able to put their doubts at rest. We mentioned last week, that the King had not given it to the British Museum. The fact is, and we speak from a copy of the letter, which we have read His Majesty has written to Lord Liverpool, announcing that he has presented this noble collection to the *British Nation*. The letter is brief, but nobly and patriotically expressed in elegant language. It states the number of books to be 120,000! and His Majesty's reasons for thus bestowing them, as most agreeable to the memory of a Father, who during so long a reign lived the model of every public and private virtue.

Of course (we presume) Lord L. will communicated this letter to Parliament, and it will decide on the proper disposition of the truly Royal Gift. The British Museum is most obviously suggested for this purpose, as a separate establishment would lead to a separate expense; and is not much known that the erection of a new Building for this national repository of learning and science is on the eve of being begun. The plans consist of three sides of a quadrangle, behind the existing Museum: as these are finished, its treasures will be gradually removed, till the whole is done; and then Montagu House will itself be pulled down, and the splendid quadrangle be completed.

[*Literary Gazette Feb.* 1, 1823.

THIS Royal Gift was mentioned in Parliament last Monday by Lord John Russell and Mr. Secretary Peel: the cheers of the House expressed the popular sentiment on the subject, and the grateful feeling of the literary world. The ultimate destination is not yet decided; the Trustees of the British Museum having no place for the reception of so numerous a collection. We are informed that the Question submitted to them on this point has been answered by a Report now under the consideration of His Majesty, in which they state, that with their existing accommodations, they have no room for the proper disposal of the literary treasure presented by the King to the Nation. In erecting the new structure for the Museum, however, provision could readily be made for its fitting reception. Should His Majesty approve of this suggestion, it may be presumed that an application will come to Parliament for a Grant to carry on the building.

We observe in some of the Newspapers loud outcries against the Museum for the sale of duplicate copies of works which had been presented or bequeathed to the Institution. But this clamor is utterly unfounded—the Museum never having sold any books but such as it had purchased. The Cracherode, Musgrave, and other donations, remain whole and untouched, as the Royal Library would certainly do. Common sense dictates the sale of those publications formerly *bought* by the Establishment, which this or any other new acquisition render duplicate; the price thereof being applied to public uses and benefit.

The Literary Gazette, February 15.

AN ODE (ELEJACK!!)

[Copied verbatim]

Tired of life when his affairs went bad,
With apathetic indifference armed.
As well as with a blunderbuss he had
Intended to keep the house from being alarmed,
But which, alas! day, his wasted pelf
Made him employ against himself!
Shooting him! poor Mr. W. died—
And all his family, beside
Him bid
Where he lay dead,
Lamented much the blowing off his head.
Now let Philosophic care
As much as it can their loss repair,
Whilst his nameless friends, most sympathetic, cry
"Alas! a by a blunderbus this gentleman should die."
Let no muse the Tale relate
How he came by his fate,
The Muses and the Graces
And Apollo and Mercury turn away their faces
And not a god
But thinks it odd,
That by a blunderbuss this Gentleman should die.
Sad is the woe which swells the bursting Heart
Of which these lines can only express a part;
Therefore, since it is in vain
Of the past to complain,
And Mr. W again
Shall never rise to adorn the grove
Or enjoy his wife's surviving Love,
Let his fate be a beacon
To those who are apt to reckon
But in the upon his superintending providence above.

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